THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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THIRD GEORGIA IS ANXIOUS TO MOVE

Regiment Willing To Serve in Any of the Islands.

ACTION IS WHAT THEY WANT

Willing To Go to Philippines or Porto Rico if Kept Out of Cuba.

TELEGRAMS SENT TO CONGRESSMEN

War Department Issues Final Orders for the Movement of the Seventh Army Corps, Which Should Be Completed by the the 20th.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, December 6.—(Special.)—Some of the officers of the Third Georgia have been very apprehensive that their command will not get to Cuba. They are anxious for foreign service, and today they telegraphed to Washington inquiring whether the original order assigning them to Cuban service would be carried out.

So anxious are they for active service that they offered to go to Manila or Porto Rico if they are not required in Cuba. They were informed that the original order stands, and they will be sent on to Cuba just as soon as water transportation can be secured them.

The war department has issued orders for the movement of the Seventh army corps to Cuba, and the quartermaster department is making preparations to complete the transportation of the regiments to Havana by the 20th instant.

The transports Roumania, Michigan, Panama and Mobile will all be at Savannah this week, and will convey the troops of the Seventh corps.

The following telegram to the quartermaster general from Depot Quartermaster Ballinger, who is arranging for the embarkation at Savannah, states concisely the new features of the movement, and the plans for embarkation:

Orders for Lee's Movement.

"Referring to your telegram of this date (today) I had previously consulted with General Lee. The following are the arrangements:

"First North Carolina on Michigan, Second Illinois on Roumania, One Hundredth and Sixty-first Indiana and Fourth Virginia on Mobile. Transportation of four regiments with division hospital and signal corps divided between Michigan and Roumania, division and brigade headquarters on Mobile. Will inspect and report upon her (Mobile) as transport. Lee's corps headquarters on Panama. Doubt materially whether you can gain anything by sending troops from here via Tampa on Florida and Whitney (Plant line). It would take both boats to carry one regiment. Time taken in loading regiments here, unload and loading at Tampa and unloading at Havana would cause considerable delay. Time from Tybee roads to Havana of a ship making twelve knots, two days and two hours; ten knots, two and a half days. Suggest shipping freight which might delay in unloading of troops at Havana by Florida and Whitney. Perhaps this will be cheaper and cause less delay in returning ships for troops from Havana.

"If troops listed for this service are not delayed too long at Havana, Lee's entire corps should be transported direct from this point to Havana before the 20th instant.

"Understand from General Lee that authority has been granted for landing troops at Havana docks instead of Marianao."

Quartermaster Ballinger has been instructed to see that no unavoidable delay is occasioned, and that the movement is effected within as short a time as possible.

Livingston and Adamson Work.

Congressmen Livingston and Adamson were at the war department today in the interest of the people along the Chattahoochee, who have suffered from the loss of all their crops by the floods along that waterway. They secured an order for an extension of the relief granted some time ago, so as to allow all those who have not already done so, to draw twenty days' rations for each person in their families.

This extension applies to those who have not yet secured relief through this channel. They must make the necessary showing of the facts to the commissary general of the department of the gulf at Atlanta and the rations will be issued.

These congressmen secured the release of a number of volunteer soldiers.

Judge Adamson called at the postoffice department today to urge several extensions of the star route service in his district. He made a special plea in behalf of Carrollton, complaining of improper mail facilities. Under the present system the people of Carrollton do not receive their daily mail with the morning papers until late in the evening. Postoffice officials have promised to take the matter under advisement.

Judge Maddox has notified the postmaster general of the resignation of Postmaster N. J. McGinniss, at Annedal, in Floyd county, and requested the appointment of A. J. Bracy to fill the vacancy. Judge Maddox called at the postoffice department today, and the change will probably be made.

The president has not yet determined upon the route he will take in returning from his trip to Atlanta. He has given the Macon delegation some encouragement, but will not decide definitely until tomorrow whether he will be able to stop there on his return from Tuskegee. Indeed, he has not made up his own mind on this

Continued on Second Page.

HOBSON TO GO TO HONG KONG.

ASSIGNED TO REPAIR CAPTURED SPANISH WARSHIPS.

Given the Duty as a Compliment—He Has Not Yet Been Informed of the Order.

Washington, December 6.—(Special.)—Lieutenant Hobson is to be sent to Hong Kong to superintend the operation of repairing and docking the three Spanish ships which have been raised and which are to be put in shape to become practical additions to the American navy.

Secretary Long decided today to assign Hobson to this very agreeable duty, which is intended as a compliment to the young constructor's splendid ability.

I understand that Lieutenant Hobson, who is now in Alabama, where he has gone for a rest, knows nothing of this assignment, which will take him to the other end of the earth. OHL.

Hobson Arrives in Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala., December 6.—(Special.)—Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson arrived here today to take part tomorrow in the dedicatory exercises of the confederate monument on the capitol square.

A generous welcome to Alabama's hero had been arranged by Hobson's friends, but his train from Atlanta was late and he did not reach the city until 1 o'clock this morning.

He will be royally toasted during his visit, which will continue three days.

EX-EMPRESS SPEAKS OF WAR.

Mrs. Davis Calls on and Talks with Ex-Empress Eugenie.

Paris, December 6.—Mrs. Cushman K. Davis, wife of the United States peace commissioner and senator, had an interesting interview today with ex-Empress Eugenie, who is living incognito at the hotel where the United States peace commissioners are residing while on one of her periodical visits to Paris.

The senator's wife left her card as a formality. The ex-empress promptly sent an attendant to request Mrs. Davis to call in person. The latter complied and was received, she said afterwards, by a stately, white-haired, sad-faced woman, having little of the appearance of the invalid which the public supposes her to be.

The ex-empress seemed to be pleased at being addressed as "your majesty" and said she had the deepest regard for the Americans "because for my escape from Paris at a perilous time I was chiefly indebted to an American," the reference being of course to the late Dr. Evans.

Although Mrs. Davis studiously avoided mentioning the American-Hispano war, remembering that the ex-empress is a Spaniard, the latter broached the topic, saying:

"After the destruction of the Maine war was inevitable, although I do not believe any Spaniard was responsible for that calamity. I am sure any nation would have done, under the circumstances, as the United States did."

EXPLODING MINE KILLS FOUR.

Men Were Removing It from the Boston Harbor.

London, December 6.—Four men were killed and several seriously injured at Port Independence, on Castle island, in Boston harbor, this afternoon by the explosion of a mine which had been removed from the channel by a diver. The dead are:

SERGEANT MORRISS McGRATH.
HIRAM VAUGHN.
PRIVATE BRENNAN, a diver.
—— RYAN, a citizen.

The three men, Vaughn, Brennan and Ryan, had placed the mine on the team and started to take it to the place where the other ammunition was stored. The road along which they passed was constructed with a view to the necessity of care in transporting explosive material. Without warning the mine burst.

The horse and cart and the three men were blown to fragments. Sergeant McGrath, who was standing fully twenty feet away, was instantly killed by the concussion. His body does not bear a mark of any sort.

WAS EMBRACING HIS DEAD WIFE

She Had Been Dead a Week and Wilcox Soon Died.

Janesville, Wis., December 6.—Dying in the embrace of the dead, his arms about the cold corpse of his wife, his deaf-growing ears filled with the clatterish talk of a parrot perched near his bed, Charles T. Wilcox has been found in his home in this city.

Wilcox was unable to speak. His wife had been dead a week at least and he could not unveil the mystery surrounding her demise.

Three hours later the man was dead, whether from poison or starvation no one yet knows. The couple quarreled, it is said, and often had violent encounters. The inquest will be held tomorrow.

THE CRUISER BUFFALO LEAVES.

Carries 700 Men to Re-Enforce Dewey's Fleet at Manila Bay.

New York, December 6.—The United States cruiser Buffalo, formerly the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy, under Commander Hemphill, left the Brooklyn navy yard today for Manila. The Buffalo has on board 700 Jackies for Admiral Dewey's fleet to supply the places of those whose terms have expired, and carries a miscellaneous assortment of stores for the United States forces in the Philippines.

Fire in British Steamer.

Liverpool, December 6.—The British steamer Eden Hall, Captain Jones, at this port from Galveston, previously reported with fire in her cargo, has not yet had it extinguished. After clearing most of the cargo out from between decks and the lower hold fire broke out again, necessitating flooding the forepart of the vessel.

Trial Is Progressing.

Wilmington, Del., December 6.—In the trial today of Senator Richard R. Kenney, of Delaware, charged with conspiracy and aiding in the misapplication of the funds of the First National bank of Dover, the testimony of William N. Boggs, the defaulting teller, was heard.

Will Invite Prince of Wales.

Richmond, Va., December 6.—At a meeting of the grand lodge of Virginia Masons tonight the celebration of the Washington centennial was taken up. It occurs on December 14, 1899. It was decided to extend an invitation to be present to the prince of Wales, grand master of Masons of England.

VEST WILL FIGHT EXPANSION HARD

The Missourian Wants No Additional Territory.

OFFERS JOINT RESOLUTION

Says Constitution Gives No Power To Hold Territories or Colonies.

NAVIGATING LAWS ARE DISCUSSED

On Consideration of an Amendment, Vest Says That Under Proposed Policy We Are To Become a Nation of Warriors and Not Traders.

Washington, December 6.—The first note of the anti-expansionists was sounded in the senate today by Senator Vest, of Missouri, who introduced the following joint resolution:

"That under the constitution of the United States no power is given to the federal government to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as colonies.

"The colonial system of European nations cannot be established under our present constitution, but all territory acquired by the government, except such small amount as may be necessary for coaling stations, correction of boundaries and similar governmental purposes, must be required and governed with the purpose of ultimately organizing such territory into states suitable for admission into the union."

A brief discussion of the navigation laws was precipitated by the consideration of a bill amending those laws by the addition of a provision that foreign built vessels wrecked in the United States, purchased by citizens of this country and repaired to the extent of three-fourths of their value, shall be subject to forfeiture if they engage subsequently in the coastwise trade of the United States.

Carrying Trade Decreased.

Mr. Vest, a member of the committee on commerce, expressed his opposition to the bill, principally because it afforded protection to the coastwise trade which needed no protection. Our general carrying trade, Mr. Vest believed, needed protection.

Under the present system of navigation laws this trade had decreased from 75 per cent to 11 per cent and this country is now paying $150,000,000 annually to foreign ship owners for carrying trade that ought to be carried in American bottoms.

This condition of affairs, Mr. Vest declared, was "a scandal and disgrace." He said he had been amused at the suggestion of the president made in his message submitted yesterday that our carrying trade be encouraged by the payment of subsidies.

Remedy More Vicious Than Evil.

"In other words," said he, "it is proposed to substitute for the present vicious system of navigation laws a scheme of subsidies that is even more vicious than is the evil he proposes to remedy."

"Under the proposed policy in the administration," continued Mr. Vest, "we are to build a great navy. We are to cease to be a nation of traders and under the impulse of the policy of expansion become a nation of warriors."

"It would appear to me to be better first to build up our carrying trade. I would also let our people, through the beneficent effects of such trade, buy where they can buy cheapest."

Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, also a member of the committee on commerce, opposed the bill. Finally it was made a special order for next Monday.

At 1:30 p. m. the senate adjourned.

Short Session of House.

The house was in session less than half an hour when the deaths of Representatives Northway, of Ohio, and Love, of Mississippi, were announced, and an adjournment was taken until tomorrow out of respect to their memory.

The customary resolution for the distribution of the president's message to the several committees having jurisdiction was adopted and the deficiency bill carrying the appropriations for the extraordinary expenses of the army and navy from January 1, to July 1, 1899 was reported and will be taken up by the house tomorrow.

The report of the Hawaiian commission transmitted by the president was laid before the house and referred to the committee on territories, together with a bill offered by Mr. Hitt to carry out the recommendations of the committee.

New Bills Introduced.

Among the new bills introduced in the house were the following:

By Mr. Otey of Virginia—To amend the war revenue act by directing the secretary of the treasury to redeem at their face value all revenue stamps sold and not canceled.

By Mr. Skinner of North Carolina—To establish a term of the circuit court for Newberne and Elizabeth City, N. C.

BARON MUNCHHAUSEN WEDS.

Member of Ancient German Family Marries Miss Martha Beckel.

New York, December 6.—Miss Martha Beckel, daughter of Mr. Joseph Beckel, a wealthy importer of this city, and Baron Burkard von Munchhausen, a member of an ancient noble family of Germany and owner of the family estate of Schwoelber, near Hanover, Germany, were married last night at the residence of the bride's father in this city by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Baron Burkard von Munchhausen is a descendant of Baron Munchhausen, whose life was caricatured, the family declared, by an enemy in the work that bears his name. The baron's estate, which is well known in Germany, is more than 3,000 acres in extent. It is one of the most beautiful castles of northern Germany.

SPANISH RESIDENTS LEAVING.

THOSE IN CUBA ARE GREATLY IN FEAR OF INSURGENTS.

Colonial Cabinet Will Be Dissolved December 15th, Says Decree in Official Gazette.

Havana, December 6.—The remains of Generals Santocildes and Vara del Rey and of "the hero of Cascarro," the soldier Eloy Gonzales, were shipped on board the Spanish transport San Ignacio de Loyola today, on which vessel about 1,800 Spanish troops also embarked.

The separatist papers continue to publish articles insulting the Spanish residents, telling the latter to leave the island or prepare to be hanged. Many Spanish families are leaving the interior towns, fearing that the insurgent forces will take possession of them before the arrival of American troops.

The Official Gazette today published a decree signed by the governor general dissolving the colonial cabinet on December 15th, assuming personal control of all branches of the civil service.

The following towns in the province of Havana have been evacuated by the Spanish troops and have been occupied by Cuban troops at the request of and under the direct supervision of the respective orders: Jibacoa, Santa Cruz del Monte, Seiba de Agua, San Antonio de los Banos, Guira de Melina, San Antonio de Rio Blanco and San Pablo Bano and Casiguas, on the Isle of Pines.

The latest advices from Holguin say there are over 1,000 cases of smallpox there and at Gibara.

The line of ferry boats plying between Havana and Regla and the railroad running between Guanabacoa and Regla have been purchased by an American syndicate. The sale is also reported of the entire block of buildings fronting on Central park and it is added that a large American hotel is to be erected there.

The famous San Miguel sulphur baths and springs at Guamacaro, near Sagua, have been acquired by an American syndicate, which proposes to build a fine hotel there and make the place a fashionable health resort.

EMPEROR OPENS REICHSTAG.

Makes an Address and Refers to Germany's Attitude.

Berlin, December 6.—Emperor William opened the reichstag in the white hall of the royal castle here today in the presence of the members of the bundesrath, the generals and other military officers who were grouped around the throne, in front of which the reichstag deputies assembled.

The empress sat in the grand balcony and the members of the diplomatic corps occupied the adjoining gallery.

Emperor William concluded his speech by saying that it was with deep emotion that he had visited with the empress the spots rendered dear to the whole of Christendom by the sufferings of the Savior. His majesty's speech was repeatedly cheered.

Count von Lerchenfeld, the Bavarian plenipotentiary, called for three cheers for the emperor, after which Emperor William and his sons left the hall and the deputies proceeded to the reichstag, where Herr Lingens took the chair as senior member.

After the usual formalities of the opening the reichstag adjourned until Wednesday.

MANY CHANGES IN SANTIAGO.

General Wood Has Quelled Disorder and Brought Quietude.

Santiago de Cuba, November 25.—General Leonard Wood, governor of the province of Santiago, has wrought wonders in Santiago. From the very commencement of his regime in the city disorder began to give place to cleanliness and quietude, although the people who were being benefitted were the last to appreciate his efforts. Even the Americans who knew the Santiago in the past must admit now that not only is the city clean, but the people, and even the animals are looking better than at any previous time.

Several of the main streets of the city are being macadamized. Gambling has been sternly suppressed.

The appointment of Senor Bacardi, as alcade, or mayor, has given great satisfaction to the Cubans.

CUBAN CAPITAL IS FILTHY.

Daily Death Rate in One Suburb Equal to Annual Death Rate.

Washington, December 6.—Advices received in official quarters here from United States officials in Havana depict the state of the Cuban capital as filthy and unsanitary in an almost inconceivable degree.

This is true especially of the poorer quarter of the city, and it is apparent that the task of cleaning up the whole city is going to be of the greatest magnitude.

An illustration of the conditions there is afforded by the fact quoted that the death rate per day in the suburb of Guanabacoa now equals the entire annual death rate.

CONDITIONS ARE PLEASING.

General Wood Says People Are Returning to Work.

Washington, December 6.—Secretary Alger has received a letter from General Wood as to conditions at Santiago.

The general says that matters of every kind are adjusting themselves to the new conditions and that people are returning to their homes and to work; that business is recovering; that churches and schools are opening and everybody looks to better and happier days.

CLEVELAND IN SEA COLLISION.

Yacht Oneida Collides with Transfer Float Off Battery.

New York, December 6.—The steam yacht Oneida, having on board her owner, F. C. Benedict, and ex-President Grover Cleveland, was in collision with a transfer float off the Battery wall in the upper bay today.

The yacht had her bowsprit carried away. Messrs. Cleveland and Benedict landed at the Battery.

Gillett Is in Mexico.

El Paso, Tex., December 6.—A private dispatch from Chihuahua confirms the report that Grant C. Gillett, the fugitive cattle plunger, is in that city. Persons familiar with the extradition treaties say that the Mexican government will not surrender Gillett.

Killed by a Rolling Log.

Nashville, Tenn., December 6.—(Special.) Clay Berry and his son, Will Perry, were rolling logs at Summertown, in Lawrence county, today, when a log got away from them, and catching the boy, crushed his skull to a pulp.

MOORE FIXES JURY CLAIMS M'INTYRE

Declare That Two Jurors Were Tampered With.

WILL NOT CALL THEIR NAMES

Announces, However, He Will Present Them to Grand Jury.

LAWYER LEVY SAYS CLAIM IS ABSURD

Replies, "My Answer Is the Defense Is Ready for Grand Larceny Trial"—Mrs. Moore Brutally Treated, Says Attorney Hill.

New York, November 6.—(Special.)—Two jurors in the Moore "Badger" trial are charged by Assistant District Attorney McIntyre with having been "fixed." He significantly remarks that he regrets that the jury was not locked up while the trial was on, and says that their actions will be brought to the attention of the district attorney for presentment to the grand jury.

The jurors say the reason they failed to agree was that five of them believed the state had not made out a case strong enough to remove all "reasonable doubt."

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre was frank and outspoken today in voicing his regret that the jury had disagreed.

"I knew that there would be no agreement of that jury. I have known it since Friday of last week."

When asked whom he suspected, Mr. McIntyre declined to mention names. Neither will he suggest how the jury was reached. It was said during the trial that thirty detectives had been employed to shadow the jurors. Mr. Levy, during his address to the jury, spoke on this subject, but Mr. McIntyre objected, and was sustained by the recorder.

Levy Ready for Another Trial.

Abraham Levy said today that Mr. McIntyre's statement about the jury was absurd.

"It is simply a squeal because he was licked," said Mr. Levy. "I am ready to try Moore again on Monday. That is an answer for him."

The Moores were again in court this morning. They were arraigned before Judge Newburger to plead to the indictment for grand larceny found against them on complaint of Manager Boldt, of the Waldorf hotel.

Moore and his wife were the first prisoners called to plead when court opened. The charge of larceny was read to them, and they were asked what they would plead to it. Abraham Levy, their lawyer, entered a plea of not guilty, and they were taken back to the Tombs.

Ex-District Attorney Hill, of Georgia, was seen at the Imperial hotel today before his departure for the south, and made the following statement in regard to Mrs. Moore's position in the case:

Mr. Hill Defends Mrs. Moore.

I notice in several of the morning papers the statement that the district attorney had refused to accept Mrs. Fayne Moore as a witness for the state in the pending case against her husband and herself for the alleged robbery of Martin Mahon.

I represent Mrs. Moore, having been retained by her mother, who lives in my city, Atlanta, Ga. In simple justice to her and her husband, I desire to state that this publication is wholly without foundation. On the contrary, Mrs. Moore has declined to testify against her husband, although advised by her lawyer that to do so would, in his opinion, insure her release and would save her from the ordeal of a trial, both on the charge of robbery and on the new charge made against her of alleged larceny from the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

I advised her if it was the truth, and she could conscientiously become a witness for the state, that she ought to do so. She has declined on the ground that she could not truthfully give any testimony which would tend to incriminate her husband, and she preferred to take her chances of the penitentiary rather than to commit perjury, in any case, but especially where such perjury might result in the conviction of an innocent man—that man her husband.

Where Courts Try Cases.

Down in Georgia, where I practice law, we are not in the habit of trying our cases in the newspapers. A different rule seems to prevail, certainly as to this case, in the city of New York. I have never known such cruel, brutal treatment of a helpless woman as has been daily practiced against Mrs. Moore in this case.

Every morning some new rumor of offenses alleged to have been perpetrated elsewhere by Mr. Moore and his wife, have been spread before the public. Reckless and mendacious sensationalism has simply run wild, and the public, in advance of the trial from which the jury is to be selected, has been poisoned against this unfortunate woman. In her behalf I appeal to the manhood of the city of New York for a suspension of judgment until she has had her day in court. A woman who would refuse to tell a lie, though such refusal may result in the ruin of her life, and the garb of a convict, should certainly be entitled to the credit of the presumption of innocence in her favor, which not only humanity, but justice of the law, gives her.

Mr. Hill left for his home in the south tonight, thoroughly satisfied of Mrs. Moore's ultimate vindication.

Tennessee Troops Reach Manila.

Washington, December 6.—A telegram received by the war department today from General Otis announces the arrival at Manila of the transport Puebla. Among the troops on the Puebla were five companies of the First Tennessee.

TO CONFEDERATE MEMORY.

A MONUMENT IN MONTGOMERY WILL BE DEDICATED TODAY.

Hobson To Be One of the Orators. Elaborate Exercises Will Mark the Ceremony.

Montgomery, Ala., December 6.—(Special.) The handsome confederate monument on the capitol grounds, the corner stone of which was laid by Jefferson Davis with elaborate ceremonies in 1886, will be formally dedicated at noon tomorrow.

An extensive programme has been arranged for the exercises. Fourteen beautiful young women will represent the seceding states. Several patriotic orations will be delivered.

The general assembly will take part and the city will observe a general holiday.

Richmond P. Hobson will be one of the orators.

IN MEMORY OF MAINE MARTYRS

Senator Hale Introduces Resolution To Erect Monument in Havana.

Washington, December 6.—Senator Hale, of Maine, today introduced a joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the navy to erect a monument in Havana, Cuba, to the memory of the marines who lost their lives by the explosion of the Maine. The bill is recommended by the navy department.

Senator Hale, who is chairman of the naval affairs committee, also introduced a bill to revive the grades of admiral and vice admiral of the navy.

BILL TO COVER WAR EXPENSES.

It Was Reported Yesterday and Carries Total of $66,290,392.

Washington, December 6.—The first of the appropriation bills covering deficiencies for war expenses reported to the house today, carries for the war department and military establishment $60,711,539; for the naval establishment $5,568,853, a total of $66,290,392.

This amount, however, is a reappropriation of funds heretofore allowed, but not available after the close of the present year.

The unexpended balance of these war funds are estimated at $94,816,165, of which the war department balance is $61,216,261 and the navy balance $33,652,903. The balances, therefore, are considerably more than will be reappropriated.

COURT DOES NOT PLACE BLAME.

Says Maria Teresa Was Not Seaworthy in a Gale.

Washington, December 6.—The findings of the court of inquiry concerning the abandonment of the Infanta Maria Teresa during the storm of October 29th was made public today.

The finding is summed up in the statement that the court finds the abandonment was not due to any fault or neglect on the part of any officer of the navy and that the court does not think any further proceedings should be instituted.

The vessel was pronounced to be in fit condition for the voyage to the United States in seasonable weather but could not be called seaworthy in a gale.

FIGHT ON BATE UNLIKELY.

Tennessee's Senior Senator Will Probably Not Be Opposed.

Nashville, Tenn., December 6.—(Special.)—It seems certain now that there will be no formidable opposition to the re-election of Senator Bate, when the legislature meets in January. Judge Childress, whose name has been used as that of a possible candidate, will not enter the race, and the talk of making a fight grows less day by day.

A meeting of those interested in getting out a candidate was to have been held here yesterday, but it did not prove to be what was expected in size or strength. Neither the people nor the newspapers of the state took kindly to the plan of bringing out a candidate at this late date, and the movement practically died a-borning.

The rumor that Senator Turley would not be a candidate to succeed himself in 1901 is denied upon the senator's authority.

V. K. & A. H. JONES HAVE FAILED

They Are Prominent Shoe Manufacturers of Massachusetts.

Lynn, Mass., December 6.—V. K. & A. H. Jones, boot and shoe manufacturers, of Boston and this city, today made an assignment. The firm is one of the oldest shoe houses in the city and manufactured goods for the southern and the New England trade.

The cause of the failure is said to be inability to collect outstanding accounts and a general dullness in trade. Liabilities about $130,000; assets unknown.

LOCATIONS NOT DESIRABLE.

Will Not Locate Dry Docks at Galveston and Sabine.

Washington, December 6.—The secretary of the navy has forwarded to congress the report of the board appointed to report on the desirability of locating dry docks capable of receiving war vessels at Galveston harbor of Sabine harbor, Texas, or in waters tributary thereto. The board reports that it is not deemed advisable to locate docks in either locality.

Steamer Galina a Total Loss.

Philadelphia, December 6.—The British steamer Galina, Captain Franklin, which arrived today from Teneriffe, brought news of the total loss at sea of the well-known Jonesport steamer Bertram N. White, whose crew of seven men is missing. The Bertram N. White, in command of Captain Kelly, left Jacksonville with about 400,000 feet of lumber for this port on November 28th.

Judge McGee Dies Suddenly.

New York, December 6.—James McGee, president of the New York produce exchange, was found dead in bed today at his home in North Plainfield, N. J. He was about seventy years of age and was very wealthy. He was at his business as late as yesterday, but when he returned last night complained of a pain about the heart.

Fordyce Resigns Chairmanship.

St. Louis, Mo., December 6.—The executive board of the Southwestern Bureau met in this city today, ten western railroads being represented. The resignation of Colonel S. W. Fordyce, chairman of the executive board, was accepted. The next meeting will be held in New York January 16th.

SPAIN YIELDS TO DAY'S DEMANDS

Most Essential Features Have Been Disposed Of.

MAY BE NO SESSION TODAY

Spaniards Will Probably Require Time To Consider Question.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS NOT YET SETTLED

Matter of the Carolines Is Still Undecided—The Commission Will Soon Complete Its Work and the Treaty Will Be a Fact.

Paris, December 6.—The completion of the work of the Spanish-American peace commission now in session in Paris is practically an accomplished fact. Today's session disposed of the essential features of the treaty, which will be embodied in the following eight articles:

1. The customary preface of the treaties in the nature of an expression of amity, of hope for perpetual peace.
2. The relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over Cuba.
3. The withdrawal of Spanish troops.
4. The relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over Porto Rico.
5. Spain's cession of the Philippines.
6. The withdrawal of Spanish troops there.
7. The payment by the United States of $20,000,000 for the Philippines.
8. The provision for the "open door" commercial policy in the Philippines.

The rough draft of the treaty, which may be considerably changed, covers the proposals. It makes a long document, which Senator Cushman K. Davis, of the United States peace commission, says will be found to be one of the most interesting papers in its character ever written. So completely are the details of the evacuation of the Philippines stipulated that a commission such as arranged for the Spanish withdrawal from the West Indies will be unnecessary.

Question of Carolines Unsettled.

Among the questions not yet settled, however, are the coaling station and religious freedom in the Carolines, the Spanish commission not having yet replied to the American offer.

The Americans agree to transport the Spanish prisoners home, including the garrison and sailors at Manila, captured by Admiral Dewey and General Merritt, as well as the soldiers and civilians held by the Filipinos, whose return the Americans have guaranteed.

As compensation Spain promises to liberate all Cubans, Porto Rican and Philippine political prisoners. Spanish soldiers elected to remain in the colonies may do so, but it is more a matter of economy for the Americans to return the others, as they must be fed as long as they are kept and Spain is unable to bear the expense of the repatriation.

No Free Shipping.

Also the Americans have rejected Spain's request for free shipping for ten years in Cuban and Porto Rican waters, they having given the Spanish commissioners such poor consolation as the latter may derive from the permission to reapply when the diplomatic relations have been renewed, for shipping concessions under the reciprocity scheme of the Dingley law, for which Senor Dupuy de Lome was negotiating in Washington when the war broke out.

There are still under discussion eight secondary subjects which the Spanish commissioners broached last week, including the status of patents and copyrights. The American commissioners handed to Senor Montero Rios a written reply covering these questions.

There will probably be no joint session tomorrow, as the Spaniards desire time to consider the document.

SIGNING OF TREATY EXPECTED.

Believed It Will Go to Congress Before Christmas Holidays.

Washington, December 6.—The advices from Paris to the effect that it might be reasonably presumed that the peace commissioners will be ready to sign a treaty of peace within a day or two is fully confirmed here.

It is learned that the president's instructions to Judge Day were to hasten the conclusion and to that end the American commissioners have been authorized to limit the treaty closely to the protocol points leaving other matters, such as the acquisition of a cable station and naval station, to be dealt with hereafter.

It is possible that the treaty of peace may be submitted to congress even before the Christmas recess.

GENERAL MILES ENTERTAINS.

General Garcia and Cuban Commission Dines with Him.

Washington, December 6.—General Miles tonight entertained at dinner General Garcia and the members of the Cuban commission, and a number of other friends. The latter included Generals Wheeler, Lawton and Gilmore, ex-Secretary Sherman, Senators Morgan, Elkins and Lodge, and Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn.

Cabinet Crisis Imminent.

Vienna, December 6.—A cabinet crisis is imminent in Hungary. The president and one of the vice presidents of the chamber of deputies have resigned. It is believed now that Baron Banffy, the premier, will resign.

ALABAMA COMES TO MEET M'KINLEY

General Assembly Will Attend Peace Jubilee in a Body.

WILL BE HERE ONE DAY

Law-Makers Will Escort the President to Booker Washington's School.

THE MANUFACTURERS ARE INVITED

Work of the Alabama Historical Society Is Approved by the Legislature and Money Is Appropriated To Carry the Work On.

Montgomery, Ala., December 6.—(Special.) The general assembly of Alabama will attend Atlanta's Peace Jubilee as a body. The joint resolution to that effect was adopted today.

The assembly will recess from the evening of December 14th to the morning of December 17th. It will reach Atlanta at noon December 15th and will remain there a day and escort President McKinley to Tuskegee, where he will visit Booker Washington's school.

Upon its return to Montgomery the assembly will recess until January 24th.

The house of representatives, by an almost unanimous vote, passed today the bill exempting for ten years all factories or manufactories established in Alabama during the ensuing five years. It is believed the bill will direct the attention of capital to Alabama.

Several very beautiful orations were delivered in the house this morning on the bill which sought to encourage the work of the Alabama Historical Society by appropriating $250 annually to its aid. Messrs. Brandon, Harwood, Davis, Screws and Rogers spoke in behalf of the bill and Mr. Patterson opposed it. The bill passed with only three negative votes.

The senate today adopted by a rising vote the house resolution of respect to the memory of the late Henry R. Shorter, of Barbour, former representative, senator and president of the railroad commission.

Mr. Delchamp introduced a bill into the house providing for an appropriation of $10,000 for the repair and improvement of the quarantine plant in the lower Mobile bay.

Mr. McGuire introduced a bill seeking to render all non-resident printers ineligible to bid on Alabama printing and binding.

Hobson will be the guest of the assembly tomorrow and he will be shown every honor.

SIR EDMUND MONSON SPEAKS.

Told France to Dissolve Herself of Suspicion of England.

Paris, December 6.—At the silver jubilee banquet of the British chamber of commerce here this evening the ambassador, Sir Edmund J. Monson, referring to the "new diplomacy" which is said to have come into fashion during the past year, said it was chiefly due to the enterprise of the press, but also it was in a measure due to mother country innovations and to the originality of American mind—every restless watching to improve everything—which will perhaps end by wiping the diplomatists of the old school off the face of the earth.

He appealed to France to disabuse herself of all suspicion of unfair intention upon the part of Great Britain; to try to believe there was no general animosity in England toward France and to meet England on every question at issue with an honest desire for amicable arrangement.

Speech Creates Sensation.

London, December 6.—Sir Edmond Monson's remarkable speech in Paris last evening has created a sensation here. Most of the papers regard it as an unfortunate indiscretion, pointing out that the American embassadors he referred to, despite their leanings to the new diplomacy, would never have addressed such a warning to Great Britain.

WAR BOARD MAY SOON FINISH.

Unless It Goes to Cuba Very Little Remains To Be Done.

Washington, December 6.—A member of the war investigation commission, in speaking to night of the work of that body, expressed the opinion, assuming that the commission did not visit Porto Rico and Santiago, that all the testimony would be in hand by the Saturday before Christmas, and possibly a week earlier. Much, however, remains to be heard and those who will appear may include the heads of the various staff bureaus of the war department who figured in the war preparations—General Shafter, Colonel Hecker, who has been in Havana for some time on business; Major General Brooke and Colonel Humphreys. Considerable of the evidence was taken by individual members and by subcommittees of twos and threes and this will have to be reviewed by the whole body.

The opinion is confidently expressed that the commission will be able to submit its report to congress late in January or early in February.

FATAL ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

FALLING ELEVATOR KILLS ONE AND WOUNDS ANOTHER.

Both Men Are Directors in the United States Fire Insurance Company.

New York, December 6.—An accident to the elevator in the eleven-story building at Pine and William streets, occupied by the United States Fire Insurance Company, today resulted in the death of one of the company's directors, the fatal injury of another of the directors and the serious injury of a third insurance man.

Walter Hayden Griffin, secretary and director of the company, was instantly killed.

Thomas W. Caldwell, of Morristown, N. J., also a director, received a compound fracture of tht skull and is not expected to live.

George H. Smith, head of the firm of Smith & Hicks, fire underwriters, was injured about the head and body.

From statements made by Manager Belknap, of the Otis Elevator Company, and from others in the building, it was shown that the elevator had been inspected ten minutes before the accident occurred and pronounced absolutely safe. Manager Belknap could not advance any theory as to the cause of the accident.

PHYSICIANS ARE IN SESSION.

Dr. McRae, of Atlanta, Reads an Important Paper—Other Papers Are Read.

Memphis, Tenn., December 6.—Some of the most prominent physicians and surgeons in the United States are in Memphis today and they will remain until after the eleventh annual meeting of the Southerin Surgical and Gynecological Association has concluded its convention for 1898.

The convention met this morning at 9:30 o'clock and was in session till after 6 o'clock in the afternoon. President Richard Douglas, M. D., of Vanderbilt university of Nashville, called the meeting to order and the proceedings were opened with prayer by Bishop Gailor.

The first paper on the programme was from Dr. W. E. Parker, of New Orleans, La., who, during the late war with Spain, was one of the volunteer surgeons in the United States army. The title of his paper was "Gunshot Wounds," and he gave quite a number of his experiences.

It was his opinion that the hospital equipment was inadequate, and while he did not fail to compliment the army surgeons, he was somewhat severe uopn the method of handling the wounded, stating that many times wounded men were taken to the hospitals in ordinary army wagons.

Dr. Floyd W. McRae, of Atlanta, read a paper on the subject of "Penetrating Wounds of the Abdomen," and in the same connection Dr. H. Horace Grant, of Louisville, read his paper on the "Practical Side of the Treatment of Bullet Wounds of the Abdomen."

THIRD GEORGIA IS ANXIOUS TO MOVE

Continued from First Page.

point, Tomorrow he will go over the schedules, which have been prepared for him, and will decide definitely upon the full programme.

Estimates for Georgia.

In the book of estimates submitted to congress today by the secretary of the treasury, the following items are of interest to Georgia:

For medical officers' headquarters, ballast wharf, engine and cars and disinfecting building at the quarantine station, Brunswick, Ga, $4,500 is recommended.

For establishing a beacon light in the inside passage from Savannah, Ga., to Fernandina, Fla., $4,000 is recommended.

For improving Cumberland sound, Georgia and Florida, $400,000 is recommended.

For continuing improvement of the Altamaha river, Georgia, $10,000 is recommended.

For construction of plant and maintenance of improvement of Flint river, Georgia, $15,000 is recommended.

For continuing improvement of Oconee river, Georgia, $10,000 is recommended.

For continuing improvement of the Savannah river, above Augusta, Ga., $5,000 is recommended.

For continuing improvement of the Savannah river between Augusta and Savannah, Ga., $25,000 is recommended.

For the construction of plant and the maintenance of improvement and repairs and new work on the Chattahoochee river, Georgia and Alabama, $50,000 is recommended.

For continuing improvement of the Coosa river between Rome, Ga., and East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad bridge, $250,000 is recommended.

For continuing improvement between Wetumka, Ala., and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad bridge, $250,000 is recommended.

For continuing improvement of the inside water route between Savannah, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla., $20,000 is recommended.

For the improvement and maintenance of harbor at Brunswick, Ga., $10,000 is recommended.

For continuing improvement of Harbor at Darien, Ga., $20,000 is recommended.

Stout=People=Comfort.

Mrs. Olin Smith, Syracuse, N.Y., says: "I am very fleshy, suffered very much from chafing and perspiration in folds of flesh. Comfort Powder gave me almost instant relief. It's rightly named **Comfort Powder**

Sara Banfield, Trained Nurse, Pittsburg, Pa., says: "For chafed or rough skin, or for any irritation of the skin, I use Comfort Powder in preference to all others."

Entirely unlike Talcum Powders — more modern and more scientific.

All druggists. 25 and 50c. Sample box free. COMFORT POWDER CO., Hartford, Ct.

ARMY BILL HAS BEEN PRESENTED

Gen. Miles Sends it to Secretary Alger with Recommendations.

CALLS FOR 100,000 MEN

Creates Offices of General and Two Lieutenant Generals.

GIVES DETAIL OF REORGANIZATION

The Number of Officers and Men in Each Branch of the Service Is Named and Promotions and Changes Are Provided For.

Washington, December 6.—The measure which will serve the basis for the investigation of congress this session, looking to the increase and remodeling the regular United States army, has been completed by the commanding general of the army, and today was handed by him to Secretary Alger, who will transmit it to congress after he has had an opportunity to make any changes that he may deem desirable.

The explanation of the broad general principles of the bill (one feature of which provides for the creation of three new officers, a general and two lieutenant generals of the army in accordance with the practice of modern military nations) is disclosed in the following letter:

"Headquarters of the Army, Washington, December 5, 1898.—The Honorable Secretary of War—Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith the draft of a bill for reorganization of the United States army, based on a strength of one soldier to 1,000 of the population of the United States and two soldiers to 1,000 of the population in the dependent colonies—approximating 100,000 men. The proportion of artillery, cavalry and infantry is in accordance with the immediate necessities of the United States. We have 4,000 miles of coast with twenty-seven principal harbors, where are located millions of people and property of almost inestimable value. In addition to this we have the important harbors in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines to defend, requiring a large force of artillery.

"The organization recommended is such as to give rank in proportion to the important duties and great responsibilities required of the different officers in our service and is similar to the organization which has been found most efficient in the armies of all other civilized nations; and also to that which was found to be most effective in the counfederate army between the years 1861-65. A similar organization has been recommended by General Sherman and Lieutenant General Schofield.

"Very respectfully,
"NELSON A. MILES,
"Major General Commanding."

The Completed Bill.

Be it enacted, etc., that the military establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of fifteen regiments of cavalry, fourteen regiments of sea coast artillery, two regiments of field artillery, two regiments of engineers, fifty regiments of infantry, the professors and corps of cadets of the United States military academy, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act, to be known as the army of the United States.

Sec. 2. That the regiments of cavalry shall be organized as now provided by law, each to consist of three squadrons of four troops, each troop to be organized as shall be provided in this act; provided, that each regiment of cavalry shall conist of one thousand enlisted men with the necessary complement of officers.

Sec. 3. That the artillery arm of the service shall consist of sea coast and field artillery; that the sea coast artillery shall consist of fourteen regiments of twelve batteries each, and the field artillery of two regiments of twelve batteries each. The organization of the batteries of sea coast artillery and field artillery shall be as provided in this act; provided, that each regiment of sea coast artillery shall consist of twelve hundred enlisted men, and each regiment of field artillery of one thousand and thirty-two enlisted men, with the necessary complement of officers.

Fifty Regiments of Infantry.

Sec. 4. That the infantry arm of the service shall consist of fifty regiments, of three battalions of four companies each, each company to be organized as shall be provided in this act; provided, that the regiment of infantry shall consist of twelve hundred enlisted men, and provided, further, that the infantry arm of the service be organized on the basis of two army corps of three divisions of three brigades of three regiments each.

Sec. 5. That each regiment of cavalry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, twelve captains, fourteen first lieutenants, twelve second lieutenants, one veterinary surgeon, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one chief farrier, one chief musician and one chief trumpeter; provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abolishing the office of chaplain in each regiment of colored troops.

Sec. 6. That each regiment of sea coast artillery shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, twelve captains, fourteen first lieutenants and twelve second lieutenants, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one chief musician and two principal musicians. That the field artillery regiments shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, twelve captains, fourteen first lieutenants, twelve second lieutenants, one veterinary surgeon, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one chief musician and two principal musicians.

Sec. 7. That each regiment of infantry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, twelve captains, fourteen first lieutenants, twelve second lieutenants, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, two chief musicians, three battalions of four companies each, each company to comprise one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four seconds, twelve corporals, one cook (corporal), one wagoner, one artificer, two trumpeters and seventy-two privates; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abolishing the office of chaplain in each regiment of colored troops.

Three New Officers.

Sec. 8. That there shall be one general of the army, two lieutenant generals, six major generals of infantry, one major general of cavalry, one major general of artillery, eighteen brigadier generals of infantry, two brigadier generals of cavalry and two brigadier generals of artillery, who shall be entitled to the personal aids de camp and the military secretary now provided by law. Provided, that the major generals and brigadier generals of artillery and cavalry shall be assigned to duty as chiefs and inspectors of artillery and cavalry, and to such commands as the president may direct.

Sec. 9. That the adjutant general's department of the army shall consist of one adjutant general with the rank of major general, two assistant adjutant generals with the rank of brigadier generals, three assistant adjutant generals with the rank of colonels, six assistant adjutant generals with the rank of lieutenant colonels, twelve assistant adjutant generals with the rank of major and twenty-six assistant adjutant generals with the rank of captain mounted.

Provided, that officers now in the adjutant general's department shall retain their present rank and be promoted by seniority in that department as vacancies may occur among their number. Provided, that all original vacancies in the grades of assistant adjutant general provided by this act and all that shall occur, due to promotion, death, retirement, resignation or removal of officers of the adjutant general's department now existing shall be filled in each grade by the detail of officers of a corresponding grade from the line of the army, who shall retain their relative status in the lineal list of their grades of the branch of the service to which they belong and shall serve as assistant adjutant generals for a term of years unless promoted earlier to a higher grade in their own branch of the service, at the expiration of the term of the detail, or when promoted, they shall be returned to their arm of the service and their places filled by a similar detail, subject to the same limitations.

Provided, That thereafter all details to the positions of assistant adjutant generals with the rank of colonel and of lieutenant colonel shall be made from officers who have previously served as assistant adjutant generals in the lower grades; and,

To Apportion Detail.

Provided further, That in making the first detail under this act the positions in each grade shall be apportioned among the artillery, cavalry and infantry arms as nearly as practicable in proportion to the relative number of regiments to the three arms; and,

Provided further, That in order not to deplete the number of officers available for duty with the line of the army, all original details to fill vacancies in the list of assistant adjutant generals, created by this act, shall create vacancies in the corresponding grades of the arms of the service from which the detail is made, which shall be filled by promotion in that arm, as herein provided for in the case of other original vacancies.

Sec. 10. That there shall be one inspector general of the army, with the rank of major general; one assistant inspector general, with the rank of brigadier general; three assistant inspectors general, with the rank of colonel; nine assistant inspectors general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and five assistant inspectors general, with the rank of major; provided, that all appointments made to the inspector general's department shall be from the captains in the army, after passing such physical and mental examination as may be prescribed.

Sec. 11. That the bureau of military justice shall hereafter consist of one judge advocate general, with the rank of brigadier general; two assistant judge advocates general, with the rank of colonel; three assistant judge advocates general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; twelve assistant judge advocates general, with the rank of major.

Subsistence Department.

Sec. 12. That the quartermaster's department of the army shall hereafter consist of one quartermaster general, with the rank of brigadier general; eight assistant quartermasters general, with the rank of colonel; sixteen assistant quartermasters general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; twenty-eight quartermasters, with the rank of major; ninety assistant qartermasters, with the rank of captain, mounted, and one military storekeeper, with the rank of captain.

Provided, that officers now in the quartermaster's department shall retain their present rank and be promoted by seniority in that department as vacancies occur among their number, and provided further, that all original vacancies in the grades of assistant quartermasters general, quartermasters and assistant quartermasters created by this act and all that shall occur, due to promotion, death, retirement, resignation or removal of officers of the quartermaster's department now existing, shall be filled in each grade by the detail of officers of a corresponding grade from the line of the army, who shall retain their relative status in the lineal list of their grades of the branch of the service to which they belong and shall serve as assistant quartermasters general, quartermasters and assistant quartermasters for a term of years unless promoted earlier to a higher grade in their own branch of the service; at the expiration of the term of the detail or when promoted they shall be returned to their arm of the service and their places filled by a similar detail, subject to the same limitations; provided, that thereafter all details to the positions of assistant quartermasters general with the rank of colonel and lieutenant colonel shall be made from officers who have previously served as quartermasters and assistant quartermasters, and provided further, that in making the first detail under this act the positions in each grade shall be apportioned among the artillery, cavalry and infantry arms as nearly as practicable in proportion to the relative number of regiments of the three arms, and provided, further, that in order not to deplete the number of officers available for duty with the line of the army all original details to fill vacancies in the list of assistant quartermasters general, quartermasters and assistant quartermasters created by this act shall create vacancies in the corresponding grades of the arms of the service from which the detail is made, which shall be filled by promotion in that arm as herein provided for in the case of other original vacancies.

Quartermaster's Department.

Sec. 13. That the subsistence department of the army shall hereafter consist of one commissary general of subsistence with the rank of brigadier general, four assistant commissaries general of subsistence with the rank of colonel, three assistant commissaries general of subsistence with the rank of lieutenant colonel, twelve commissaries of subsistence with the rank of major, thirty-five assistant commissaries with the rank of captain, mounted. Provided, that officers now in the subsistence department shall retain their present rank and be promoted by seniority in that department as vacancies may occur among their number; and, provided, further, that all original vacancies in the grades of assistant commissaries general of subsistence and commissaries and assistant commissaries of subsistence, created by this act, and all that shall occur, due to promotion, death, retirement, resignation or removal of officers of the subsistence department now existing, shall be filled in each grade by the detail of officers of corresponding grade from the line of the army, who shall retain their relative status in the lineal list of their grades of the branch of the service to which they belong, and shall serve as assistant commissaries general, commissaries and assistant commissaries for a term of years unless promoted earlier to a higher grade in their own branch of the service; at the expiration of the term of the detail, or when promoted, they shall be returned to their arm of the service and their places filled by a similar detail, subject to the same limitations; provided, that hereafter all details to the positions of assistant commissaries general with the rank of colonel and lieutenant colonel shall be made from officers who have previously served as commissaries and assistant commissaries of subsistence; and, provided further, that in making the first detail under this act the positions in each grade shall be apportioned among the artillery, cavalry and infantry arms as nearly as practicable in proportion to the relative number of regiments of the three arms; and, provided further, that in order not to deplete the number of officers available for duty with the line of the army all original details to fill vacancies in the list of assistant commissaries general, commissaries and assistant commissaries, created by this act, shall create vacancies in the corresponding grades of the arms of the service from which the detail is made, which shall be filled by promotion in that arm, as herein provided for in the case of other original vacancies.

Ordnance Department.

Sec. 14. That the ordnance department of the army shall consist of one chief of ordnance, with the rank of brigadier general; six ordnance officers, with the rank of colonel; eight ordnance officers, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; sixteen ordnance officers, with the rank of major; twenty-six ordnance officers, with the rank of captain, and twenty-six ordnance officers, with the rank of lieutenant. Provided, that the enlisted force of the ordnance department shall consist of five hundred men.

Medical Department.

Sec. 15. That the medical department of the army shall hereafter consist of one surgeon general, with the rank of brigadier general; twenty assistant surgeons general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; thirty assistant surgeons general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; thirty assistant surgeons general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; one hundred and seventy-five assistant surgeons general, with the rank of major, and one hundred and twenty assistant surgeons general, with the rank of captain, mounted, and two hundred and fifty surgeons general, with the rank of lieutenant, mounted. The enlisted force of the medical corps shall consist of 250 hospital stewards, 250 acting hospital stewards and 2,000 privates.

Corps of Engineers.

Sec. 16. That the corps of engineers of the army shall hereafter consist of one chief of engineers, with the rank of brigadier general; ten colonels, eighteen lieutenant colonels, forty-two majors, forty-two captains, mounted; forty-six first lieutenants, mounted; forty-two second lieutenants, mounted, and such engineer troops as shall herein be provided.

Sec. 17. That the two regiments of engineer troops shall consist of three battalions of four companies each, and that each battalion shall have one sergeant major, one quartermasted sergeant and two principal musicians, with one chief musician for each regiment.

Sec. 18. That each company of engineer soldiers shall consist of ten sergeants, ten corporals, two musicians, thirty-nine first-class privates and thirty-nine second-class privates.

Sec. 19. That battalion adjutants, battalion quartermasters and appropriate officers to command the companies, battalions and regiments of engineer soldiers shall be detailed from the corps of engineers

Sec. 20. That the pay department of the army shall hereafter consist of one paymaster general with the rank of brigadier general, five assistant paymasters general with the rank of colonel, eight assistant paymasters general with the rank of lieutenant colonel, fifty assistant paymasters general with the rank of major.

The Signal Service.

Sec. 21. That the signal corps of the army shall hereafter consist of one chief signal officer with the rank of brigadier general, two signal officers with the rank of colonel, two signal officers with the rank of lieutenant colonel, three signal officers with the rank of major, twelve signal officers with the rank of captain, mounted, eighteen signal officers with the rank of lieutenant, mounted, sixty sergeants, (first-class), one hundred sergeants (second-class), seventy-five corporals, three hundred privates (first-class), seventy-five privates (second-class), in all 610 men.

Sec. 22. That original appointments and promotions in the army shall be made as far as practicable by seniority, where the senior possesses the necessary qualifications, which will be determined by efficiency, physical and mental excellence, experience, commendable service and record, having qualifications and fitness to discharge the duties of office to which the officer is available for appointment.

Sec. 23. In order to promote the general welfare of the service, as well as the experience and efficiency of the officers, transfers can be made below the rank of colonel from one arm of the service to the other or from the staff to the line of the army and vice versa, whenever the best interest of the service may warrant such transfer.

Sec. 24. That the corps of cadets shall consist of one from each congressional district, one from each territory, one from the District of Columbia, two from each state at large and forty from the United States at large. They shall be appointed by the president and shall follow the exception of the forty cadets appointed at large, be actual residents of the congressional or territorial districts or of the District of Columbia or of the states, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed.

He Wanted a Wife.

A recent issue of The New York World contains this:

"Young man, 25, would like to marry young lady, 23; prefer poor. Address F. Taylor, Postoffice, Mount Vernon, N. Y."

Charles Taylor Doelner, a young plumber who lives all alone in a little cottage on Swain street, at Bronxville, near Mount Vernon, inserted the above advertisement in a morning paper. His father was J. F. Doelner, the inventor of the Doelner piano action, and who died when his son was five years old.

"I want to find a good, loving wife," he said yesterday. "She must not be a golf player, nor have a mania for diamonds. I don't care whether she is pretty or not, so long as she will cook my meals nicely and stay at home. I had been going with a young lady for more than a year, but she proved untrue, so I jilted her. Now I want to get married and settle down for good."

SICK,——

Better,——

WELL!

The Most Remarkable Remedy of the Age for all who are Weak, Nervous and Run Down—Costs Nothing to Try

If You Have Any of the Following Symptems Send Your Name and Address for A Free Trial Package.

Do you feel generally miserable, or suffer with a thousand and one indescribable bad feelings, both mental and physical, among them low spirits, nervousness, weariness, lifelessness, weakness, dizziness, feelings of fullness or bloating after eating, or sense of "goneness" or emptiness of stomach in morning, flesh soft and lacking firmness, headache, blurring of eyesight, specks floating before the eyes, nervous irritability, poor memory, chilliness, alternating with hot flushes, lassitude, throbbing, gurgling or rumbling sensations in bowels, with heat and nipping pains occasionally, palpitation of heart, short breath on exertion, slow circulation of blood, cold feet, pain and oppression in chest and back, pain around the loins, aching and weariness of the lower limbs, drowsiness after meals but nervous wakefulness at night, languor in the morning, and a constant feeling of dread as if something awful was about to happen?

If you have any or all of these symptoms, send your name and address to Hayes & Coon, 354 Hull building, Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you a free trial box of Dr. Dix Tonic Tablets. The most perfect remedy known. You will be delighted with them and they may save your life. They are put up in tablet form pleasant to take and easy directions, which, if you follow, will positively and effectually cure in a short time, no matter how bad you may be or if you prefer you can get a full sized box at your druggists for only 50 cents. We don't ask you to take our word for what Dr. Dix Tonic Tablets will do, send for the free package and give them a test, ten minutes after you take the first tablet you will feel better.

HAWAIIAN BILLS ARE REPORTED

President Submits Commission's Report to Congress.

DEFINES FORM OF GOVERNMENT

The Report Contains Three Bills Which Are Recommended.

ALL WHITE PERSONS ARE CITIZENS

Money Will Be Accepted, but Will Be Retired as Rapidly as Possible.

Washington, December 6.—The president today transmitted to congress the report of the Hawaiian commission, consisting of Senators Cullom and Morgan, Representative Hitt, President Dole and Justice Frear, of Hawaii, together with the text of bills drawn by the commission for the government of the islands as a portion of the United States.

Three bills are formulated for the consideration of congress. The first and principal one outlines a general plan of government and the other two deal with subordinate questions. It provides for the erection of the islands into a territory of the United States, to be styled the territory of Hawaii, a governor, secretary of the treasury, a United States district judge, a United States district attorney and a United States marshal to be appointed by the president, while an internal revenue district and a customs district are created.

Officers of Territory.

The offices of the territory under the new regime are an attorney general, with similar powers and duties as now possessed by the attorney general of the republic of Hawaii, with a few exceptions; a treasurer with similar powers and duties to the present minister of finance and such powers and duties regarding the licenses, corporations and companies and partnerships and registration of prints, labels and trade marks as are now possessed by the minister of the interior, except as changed; also a superintendent of public works, a superintendent of public instruction, an auditor and a deputy auditor; a surveyor with the powers and duties of a surveyor general, and a chief sheriff, to succeed to the duties of marshal of the republic, all to be appointed by the governor.

Probably the most important portion of the bill is section a, defining citizenship, which declares that "all white persons, including Portugese and persons of African descent, and all persons descended from the Hawaiian race, on either the paternal or maternal side, who were citizens of the republic of Hawaii immediately prior to the transfer of the sovereignty thereof to the United States are citizens of the Unitel States."

Provision is made for a legislature, to consist of two houses, a senate to consist of fifteen members, as at present, and a house of representatives, consisting of thirty members, double the membership of the house under the Hawaiian republic. The members are to be elected at a general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1899, and biennially thereafter. The supreme court is to be the sole judge of the legality of election to a seat in either house in case of a contest.

Delegate to Congress.

A senator is required to be a male citizen of the United States, thirty years of age, to have resided in the territory three years, be the owner in his own right of $2,000 worth of property, or to have during the preceding year received $1,000 income.

Representatives must be twenty-five years old, male citizens, must have lived three years in Hawaii and must either own $500 worth of property or have an income of $250 a year.

The bill also provides for the election of a delegate to the house of representatives in congress by the voters qualified to vote for representatives in the legislature, this delegate to possess the same powers and privileges now accorded to other delegates in congress.

The bill provides that the constitution and laws of the United States locally applicable shall have the same force and effect in the territory of Hawaii as elsewhere in the United States. The commissioners regard this provision as exceptionally important in this bill for many reasons, among which they mention the continued importation of coolie labor into Hawaii.

The commissioners express their united opinion that the plan outlined for the government of Hawaii cannot be regarded as a precedent for Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The report is unanimous except upon one point, of which President Dole makes a minority recommendation. This recommendation is for a board of advisers to the governor of the territory, and he recommends that the treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of public works and the superintendent of public lands be constituted special counsellors of the governor, to be consulted by him concerning all matters of public policy.

Contents of Other Bills.

Of the other two bills, one relates to Hawaiian silver and treasury notes and the other to postal savings banks in Hawaii. The first provides that unmutilated Hawaiian silver coins shall be received at par value in payment of all dues to the government of the territory of Hawaii and of the United States, and shall not again be issued, but shall on presentation in sums of $500 to either government be purchased and recoined as bullion at the United States mint at San Francisco. All Hawaiian silver certificates are to be redeemed by the territory of Hawaii on or before January 1, 1902.

The other is a bill which repeals the Hawaiian laws establishing postal savings banks and directs the secretary of the treasury to pay the amounts on deposit in the postal savings banks in Hawaii to the persons entitled thereto, terminating the interest on all deposits on July, 1889, and forbidding further deposits after that date.

The report contains an inventory of the public property of the republic which now inures to the United States, which is of an estimated value of $10,418,740.

Anti-Saloon League Meets.

Cleveland, O., December 6.—The third annual meeting of the American Anti-saloon League began this evening at the Old Stone church. There were about five hundred delegates present. No business of an important character was transacted.

Princess Frederick Dies.

Stuttgart, December 6.—Princess Frederic of Wurtemburg, mother of William II, king of Wurtemburg, is dead.

Pitter—The beginner in golf cannot help making a monkey of himself.

Bunker—It's his Darwinian sympathies; the novice always believes there is a missing link.

HOOD'S COUPON CALENDAR 1899

Is a perfect beauty, patriotic, up to date. Subject:

"An American Girl"

One of the handsomest pieces of color work issued this year. Lithographed, with border of army and navy emblems embossed in gold. Leave your name with your druggist and ask him to save you a copy or send 6 cents in stamps for one to
C. I. HOOD & CO.,
Lowell, Mass.

(Mention this paper.)

Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine for the Blood and the Best that Money Can Buy. Hence take only Hood's.

AMERICAN HEBREWS MEET.

SIXTEENTH SESSION OF UNION OF HEBREW CONGREGATIONS.

Samuel Wolf Reviews the Work Done by the Union During the Past Twenty-Five Years.

Richmond, Va., December 6.—The sixteenth annual council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations met here in the hall of the house of delegates this morning. There were representatives present from all over the country.

Mayor Taylor welcomed the union to the city and a permanent organization was effected by electing Mr. Julius Straus, of Richmond, president; Mr. Teller, of Philadelphia, vice president; Mr. Lipman Levy, of Cincinnati, secretary, and Mr. Sigmund Levyn, of Buffalo, N. Y., assistant secretary.

The feature of the afternoon session was an oration by Hon. Samuel Wolf, of Washington, in the course of which he reviewed the work done by the union during the past twenty-five years and made an earnest plea for the operation on the part of American Jewry. He closed with a caustic criticism of Zangwill's recent remarks anent American Judaism.

Tonight the delegates were present at a brilliant ball given in their honor by the Jefferson Club.

STOCKHOLDERS IN SESSION.

Those of Birmingham Rolling Mill Co. Meet in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., December 6.—An informal meeting of the stockholders of the Birmingham Rolling Mill Company, of Birmingham, Ala., was held in Louisville today and an encouraging report was submitted by President J. C. Caldwell, of Birmingham.

A committee of three was appointed to make a further investigation into the affairs of the concern, which was placed in the hands of receivers last week, and recommend what steps are necessary for placing the company on a firm and paying basis. Messrs. Milton H. Smith, president of the Louisville and Nashville railway; George W. Norton, Fifth street broker, and J. A. Van Hoose, of Birmingham, who represents the Birmingham holders of stock, form the committee.

Among those present were Mr. Nat Baxter, of Nashville, president of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company; Mr. Smythe, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Mr. Dwyer, superintendent of the mill; Mr. Percy, of Birmingham, attorney-at-law, representing some of the largest creditors, and President Haas, of the Sloss furnace, Birmingham.

Those interested show a disposition to work together for a reorganization which will place the company on its feet.

COMMITTEE CONVICTS NEGROES.

They Were Accused of Murder and Were Hanged.

Shreveport, La., December 6.—After an orderly trial lasting several hours by the committee of citizens of Benton, it was decided that two negroes, Hearn and Richardson, who were under arrest there, were guilty of the murder of Larry Vance, and they were at once taken to the place of execution, half a mile north of town, where they were hanged by the citizens.

Both died game. The crowd was very orderly.

RT. HON. JAMES BRYCE, M. P.

HINTS TO THE ... AMBITIOUS

THE boy or girl seeking opportunities to achieve honorable success in life will find much that is suggestive, inspiring and helpful in the articles by successful men and women written for the 1899 volume of

The Youth's Companion

Hints on Reading, JAMES BRYCE.
The Boy with a Voice, DAVID BISPHAM.
Opportunities for Young Explorers, SIR CLEMENTS MARKHAM.
Art Students in New York, G. W. BRECK.
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A beautiful Illustrated Announcement of more than 200 other articles and stories to appear in the 1899 volume will be sent with sample copies of the paper FREE to any address.

THE COMPANION CALENDAR FREE TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS

EVERY ONE WHO SENDS $1.75 NOW, mentioning this paper or cutting out and enclosing this slip, will receive The Companion every week from the time of subscription to 1900. This offer includes the beautiful Double Holiday Numbers and all the other remaining issues of 1898, besides The Companion Calendar, lithographed in 12 colors, with a border of raised gold.
T S 248

Perry Mason & Co., Boston, Mass.

FAREWELL REVIEW OF SEVENTH CORPS

General Fitzhugh Lee Reviews Sixteen Thousand Troops.

THIRD GEORGIA WAS IN LINE

Confederate Veterans Formed General Lee's Escort.

MISSES LEE AND MRS. SARTORIS PRESENT

Movement of the Seventh Corps to Cuba Will Begin at Once—General Lee Dined.

Savannah, Ga., December 6.—The farewell review of the Seventh army corps before its departure for Cuba took place in Forsyth park today. Sixteen thousand troops passed in review before General Lee. Besides the Seventh corps, the Third Georgia regiment, Second United States artillery and two light batteries from the Third, one from the Fourth and one from the Fifth and the First Maine artillery took part in the review.

Troop A of the First Georgia cavalry—the famous Jeff Davis legion of the civil war—formed General Lee's escort and made a dashing appearance on the reviewing field.

Thirty thousand people witnessed the review, which was one of the most imposing ever seen here.

Among those who witnessed it with the reviewing party were the Misses Lee, daughters of the commanding general, and Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and daughters

The movement of the Seventh corps to Cuba will begin at once. The First North Carolina regiment will go on board the transport Roumania tomorrow and will be followed by the Fourth Virginia, Second Illinois and One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, constituting the First brigade of the Second division of the corps under command of General Williston, which will follow on the Michigan and Mobile.

General Lee and his staff expect to leave on the Panama Friday. Within the next ten days the entire Seventh corps will be in Cuba.

Last night a complimentary dinner was given to General Lee and his officers by prominent Savannahians.

VERDICT FOR MISS LOUGHRAN.

Jury Awards Plaintiff Full Amount for Which She Sues.

Savannah, Ga., December 6.—(Special.)—In the city court today the trial of the case of Miss Mary E. Loughran, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who sued Watson & Powers for $3,315, value of her diamonds and jewelry which were stolen from her trunk while she was a guest of the DeSoto hotel several years ago, was concluded.

The jury was out but a short while before it agreed and returned with a verdict in favor of Miss Loughran for the full amount sued for.

W. R. Leaken, who represented the hotel, gave notice that he would file a motion for a new trial. This ends the third trial of the case.

TOWN LOTS BRING GOOD PRICES.

Real Estate Sale in Americus Shows Excellent Conditions.

Americus, Ga., December 6.—The Windsor hotel park, of one and a quarter acres, in the business center of the city was sold this morning by Auctioneer Steve Johnson, of Atlanta, and the prices at which the lots sold indicate the substantiality of Americus real estate.

Bidding among local investors was very spirited and the total amount of sales exceeded $10,000.

Hon. William A. Dodson, president of the senate, came home to attend the sale and invested $3,000 in three desirable lots. Some of the investors will improve the property immediately and a number of brick buildings, including a $20,000 Masonic temple, will soon be erected on the vacant square.

MASONS ARE MADE RAPIDLY.

Savannah Lodge Does Work of Eight Weeks in a Few Hours.

Savannah, Ga., December 6.—(Special.)—For the first time in the history of Georgia Masonry, the three degrees of the blue lodge were conferred upon a candidate last night within the space of a few hours. Not only that, but a second candidate who had taken the first degree, was passed to the second and raised to the third degree at the same time.

Ordinarily it requires eight weeks or more to make a Mason, but on this occasion two of them were made in less than as many hours—hence it was necessarily an extraordinary occasion.

The event was under the auspices of Zerubbabel lodge No. 15, which had received a special dispensation from the grand lodge of the state of Georgia to confer the fellowcraft and master's degrees upon Lieutenant C. J. Stewart, of the Forty-ninth Iowa regiment, United States volunteers.

The same lodge has also received an application from Private W. L. Collison, signal corps, United States army, to be initiated into Masonry.

The work of the three lodges in the three degrees was superb. The lodge room was crowded with local and visiting Masons, the military being largely represented among the latter, and each brother present enjoyed and appreciated the unusual spectacle of three degrees in one night.

COURT GRINDS OUT DIVORCES.

Judge Falligant Grants Decrees of Legal Separation for Litigants.

Savannah, Ga., December 6.—(Special.)—The divorce mill was kept busily grinding today in the superior court, and fifteen cases were disposed of. Judge Falligant patiently sat on the bench and listened to the tales of woe of unhappy married couples who were petitioning the court to dissolve the chain to disagreeable companions who had been chosen for life partners.

Verdicts were given to all plaintiffs. The most interesting and the only contested suit of the day was that of James R. Davis against his wife, Ellen Davis, who charged abuse and cruel treatment. He secured a verdict.

HAUPT FACES MANY CHARGES.

Under Bond Charged with Forgery, He Is Indicted for Embezzling.

Savannah, Ga., December 6.—(Special.)—George W. Haupt, ex-treasurer of the Duffy Street Baptist church building fund, who is indicted by the grand jury on the charge of embezzling $3,074.80 from the Georgia Pine Railway Company, of which he was treasurer, was arrested last night by Deputy Sheriff O'Connor, but was almost immediately released, for upon his arrival at the sheriff's office he gave $3,000 bond for his appearance in the superior court, W. P. Bailey going security for Haupt on the bond for the full amount.

Haupt is also under bond on the charge of forging a $1,000 check; also on a charge of larceny after trust of the money of the Duffy Street Baptist church.

M'MATH GETS THREE YEARS.

Robbed Postoffice and Tried To Fasten Crime on Another.

Columbus, Ga., December 6.—(Special.)—W. H. McMath, a young white man, was today sent to the penitentiary for three years in the federal court for robbing the postoffice at LaCross, Ga.

When the postoffice was robbed, and before any announcement of the occurrence had been made, McMath appeared on the scene and stated that he was a detective and wanted to work up the case. He did so, with surprising success, and in a few days arrested a negro, who was bound over for the crime on McMath's testimony. There were some suspicious features of the case and the postal authorities investigated. It ended with the arrest of McMath, charged with the robbery himself. McMath, according to his testimony, had secured important evidence against this negro, "in the moonlight" one night. Sharp officers consulted the almanac, which showed that the moon was not out that particular night.

McMath had been enthusiastic as an amateur detective and had his mail addressed, it is understood, to "Nick Carter, Jr." When he was convicted today McMath was sentenced to serve three years in prison at Raleigh, N. C., and to pay a fine of $100.

Cochran's Municipal Ticket.

Cochran, Ga., December 6.—(Special.)—The citizens of Cochran held a mass meeting last night and nominated candidates for mayor and aldermen, to be elected in January for the year 1899, as follows: For mayor, Z. V. Peacock; for aldermen, J. J. Taylor, W. M. Wynne, J. E. Reeves, J. E. Oberry, H. Harrell and A. P. Uuquhart.

Dinner for Third Georgia.

Savannah, Ga., December 6.—(Special.)—The ladies of Savannah have decided to give the boys of the Third Georgia regiment a big dinner next Saturday and many subscriptions to the fund and provisions for that purpose have been subscribed by the people of Savannah.

Freeman's Residence Burns

Talbotton, Ga., December 6.—(Special.)—The dwelling house of Robert Freeman, two and one-half miles from Talbotton, was destroyed by fire yesterday evening. The cause of fire is unknown. Very little furniture was saved. Insurance $400, in New York Home.

Transport Minnewaska Goes to Sea.

Savannah, Ga., December 6.—The transport Minnewaska, with General Davis and staff and the Two Hundred and Second New York regiment, went to sea this afternoon, bound to Mariana, Cuba.

Decatur County Goes Wet.

Bainbridge, Ga., December 6.—(Special.)—The prohibition election yesterday in Decatur county gives a majority of 301 for the wet ticket out of 2,009 votes.

Rheumatism, Winter's Terror!

Cold, Damp Weather Aggravates the Disease.

Cold, damp and disagreeable weather is dreaded by those subject to Rheumatism, for the slightest change in the atmosphere or temperature is sure to increase their suffering. A great many who experience little difficulty from Rheumatism during the summer months are likely to believe themselves rid of the disease, but with the first cold, damp day their aches and pains return and they soon find themselves firmly in the grasp of their old enemy, who tortures them more than ever.

"Several years ago I was afflicted with what the doctors called Sciatic Rheumatism or Lumbago, suffering the most intense agony at times, and being confined to my bed about a year, although four of the best physicians (one of whom was my father) attended me during my illness. They could give me only temporary relief, and I think they tried about all of the remedies known to medical science, dosing me with strong medicines until my stomach got in such a condition that I could digest nothing, and neither myself nor friends had any hope of my recovery. I was persuaded to try S. S. S., and before finishing the first bottle, I found that I had the right remedy. I continued to take it until it cured me perfectly. This was about nine years ago, and I have been in splendid health ever since.

"J. E. MANSON,
"Murfreesboro, Tenn."

If you have Rheumatism, why not throw aside remedies which have done you no good, and take one that will cure you? Disappointment never results from the use of Swift's Specific; it always cures Rheumatism, because it is a *real blood remedy* and goes down to the bottom of the trouble and forces it from the system. Every claim made for S. S. S. is based upon what it has already done—cures actually made—for many who were in just as bad condition as you, perhaps. S. S. S. is the only blood remedy guaranteed

Purely Vegetable

One thousand dollars will be paid to any chemist who can find in it a particle of potash, mercury or any other mineral ingredient.

Valuable books sent free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

MACON WANTS VISIT FROM MR. M'KINLEY

Committee Wires from Washington That Desire May Be Gratified.

ARRANGING A RECEPTION

Engineers Are Ordered to Cuba and the Members Are Kicking.

MEN WANT TO BE MUSTERED OUT

Postoffice Inspectors Arrest More Negroes, Charging Them with Robbing the Mails.

Macon, Ga., December 6.—(Special.)—It is more than probable that President McKinley will visit Macon. The committee which left here Saturday night called on the president yesterday, and a telegram was received this morning from E. S. Wilson, chairman, stating that the president had assured them that he would come to Macon if he could possible do so.

The committee will return home tomorrow and will begin making arrangements for the entertainment of the president. He will come about the 16th and will remain a day. While the president is here General Wilson will give a grand review of the troops of the First army corps that are stationed here.

The First battalion of engineers, under command of Major Walker, has been ordered to Cuba. The order came this afternoon and the men will leave here on the 10th for Savannah, where they will take the transports. The men of the engineers corps do not seem to like the idea of going, as they all wish to be mustered out. They say that they enlisted to fight and not to do garrison duty in Cuba. The order created a great deal of excitement in the camp of the engineers when the men were notified, and it was thought by the men that the whole regiment had been ordered to move.

The men of the regiment have written cards to both of the papers here in which they state that they are anxious to be mustered out and that their officers are the main cause of their being kept in the service. The engineers were the last men to be mustered in, and if the rule made by the war department some time ago is carried out, they will be the last men to be turned loose.

New Stewards.

The new board of stewards of the Mulberry street church, elected at the quarterly conference held Saturday night, is as follows:

W. G. Solomon, C. B. Adams, H. B. Adams, George T. Beeland, W. S. Brooks, George P. Clarke, Arthur Dasher, W. S. Deidrich, J. W. Domingos, S. S. Dunlap, J. H. L. Gerdine, J. L. Gerdine, F. M. Graves, O. P. Heath, E. R. Henderson, W. B. Hill, W. R. Holmes, C. T. King, R. D. Leonard, T. C. Peek, J. G. Postell, W. R. Rogers, Jr., F. E. Roush, C. P. Walker, A. T. Hatcher, A. H. Kemp, J. M. Mason, M. F. Carter.

Mails Carelessly Handled.

The postoffice inspectors who have been here for several days have arrested two more negroes on the charge of robbing the mails. It seems that the negroes were accessories to the robberies committd by Robert Jones, who was sentenced to the penitentiary several days ago.

It is a strange fact that the government should allow the mail to be handled by negroes in the employ of the railroads during the hours of the night, and it was no surprise to the people of Macon when the negro was arrested several days ago for robbing a mail pouch. Six negroes have been arrested for the same crime during the past two years, and it looks as if the government might now pay attention to the appeals of the postmaster and employ a night transfer clerk at the union depot.

The mail of forty thousand people is trusted to the negroes and the complaints about lost letters have been pouring in from all sides.

The two negroes who were arrested today say that they know nothing of the affair. The inspectors believe that they are guilty, however, and will have them tried before Commissioner Erwin tomorrow.

Judge Nottingham Sworn In.

In the ordinary's office this morning Judge W. D. Nottingham was sworn is as judge of the city court of Macon by Ordinary Wiley. Those present in the office at the time were: Judge J. P. Ross, Solicitor General Robert Hodges, Hon. Pope Polhill, Mr. Thomas Ayer, Mr. Robert H. Smith, Mr. Emmett A. Barnes and Mr. Charles Ellis.

Judge Nottingham will assume charge of the court on the first day of January.

With the Soldiers.

The troops have at last been supplied with lumber for tent floors and with tent stoves. The men have been busy today arranging their tents, and tonight all of them will sleep off the ground.

The Sixth Virginia regiment, which was so unruly on its arrival, will probably be released from arrest in a few days. The men have been given back their side arms and it is thought that they will be allowed to have their guns in a few days. The courtmartial that is now in session at their camp will investigate the matter and will render their report to General Bates.

At Mercer.

The Mercer gymnasium has been completed and regular classes will be commenced next week. The gymnasium is located in rear of the college building and is excellently equipped. All of the students are interested in the gymnasium and it is thought that the classes will be large.

The different fraternities will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon for the election of the editors of The Kinetoscope, the college annual. It is customary to elect one man from each fraternity, and it is thought that the election will pass off quietly.

The students are all looking forward to the Christmas holidays. The students will be given about ten days' holiday. Professor Pollock says that he is expecting a large number of new pupils in after Christmas and that he hopes to have four hundred students enrolled for the spring term.

Newsy Notes.

The grand jury of the superior court has not yet completed its session, and it is probable that it will be busy for the next week.

Mr. W. S. Witham, of Atlanta, was in the city today.

Major Marion Harris, of the Third regiment of immunes, is expected to arrive in the city within the next few days. He is at present in Washington.

Mr. Howell Harris, who has been in the city for some time on furlough, returned this morning to New York, where he will take the steamer for Santiago. He is a member of Ray's immunes.

SOLDIER WEDS IN COLUMBUS.

Lieut. Hubbard, of Indiana, Marries Miss McGuire, of Alabama.

Columbus, Ga., December 6.—(Special.)—Quite a romantic marriage occurred at the residence of Dr. W. H. Smith, pastor of the First Baptist church, today, at which time Lieutenant C. A. Hubbard, of company C, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana regiment, was married to Miss Maymie T. McGuire, a charming young lady of Hatchechubbee, Ala. Lieutenant Glascock, the senior lieutenant of company C, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, acted as best man.

The announcement of the marriage of the young couple was a surprise, both to the men of Lieutenant Hubbard's company and to the many friends of the young lady in this city.

The couple met only about two weeks ago. Miss McGuire was in the city visiting the Misses Thomas on North Highlands prior to the arrival of the troops here. After the arrival of the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Miss McGuire was a frequent visitor to the camps, owing to the fact that she was stopping very near there. She and her present husband met casually and the handsome young lieutenant began paying his best attentions to the young lady, who reciprocated his devotion.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. H. J. McGuire, a merchant of Hatchechubbee, and one of the most prominent men of his section.

Mrs. Hubbard has visited in Columbus quite a number of times and is popular in local social circles.

The groom comes of a highly respected family of LaFayette, Ind., where in civil life he devotes his attention to a successful lumber and planing establishment.

BUTLER FAVORS EXPANSION.

General Declares United States Should Keep Cuba and the Philippines.

Augusta, Ga., December 6.—(Special.)—Major General M. C. Butler, who was in Augusta today, expected to assist General Young in a reviewing of the First division of the Second army corps in the Sandhills, but found that he would have to leave the city before the hour of the review, in order to reach his home in Edgefield, and get to Savannah in time to take the transport for Cuba tomorrow afternoon.

General Butler is heartily in favor of America taking all the territory that she can lay her hands upon. He says Anglo-Saxon countries are not in the habit of giving up what they win, and he thinks nothing but good can come from the United States keeping Cuba and the Philippines. He says that there is no doubt that we have a rich prize in Cuba, and that the talk of any serious trouble with the insurgents is all made up, and that Americans are gladly welcomed.

OPERATIVES MUST RETURN.

Else Augusta Mills Now Running Will Declare a Lockout.

Augusta, Ga., December 6.—(Special.)—The strike here in the Isatta, Sibley and King mills takes on a serious aspect today, so far as concerns the hands in those mills where up till now there has been no trouble. There will be a lockout in all the other mills if the hands in the Isatta, Sibley and King do not return to work soon. The following was read to operatives today:

"These mills will be closed on the 24th of December unless by that time the other mills now closed in Augusta and vicinity can be re-opened with a full complement of hands at the reduced scale of wages."

This was read in the Augusta, the Enterprise and the Aiken Manufacturing Company's mills.

It is believed this will have the effect of compelling the hands in the Sibley, King and Isatta mills to resume work.

AUGUSTA HAS AN ELECTION.

Five Members of the City Council Are To Be Chosen by the Voters.

Augusta, Ga., December 6.—(Special.)—Augusta's annual election for five members of the city council, one from each ward, will take place tomorrow. In the first three wards there will be no contest. Alfred Martin will be elected from the first, R. E. Allen from the second and Alex J. Gouley from the third. In the fourth there will be a spirited contest between M. J. McAuliffe and J. A. A. W. Clark, and in the fifth Messrs. W. A. Mattison and R. E. Elliott are contesting for the prize, with both sides claiming certain victory.

COLQUITT COUNTY GOES WET.

Prohis Claim Enough Votes Can Be Thrown Out To Change Result.

Moultrie, Ga., December 6.—(Special)—Colquitt county goes wet by a majority of 35. Notice of contest has been filed.

The prohis claim enough votes can be thrown out to give them 50 majority.

Transport Ready To Leave Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., December 6.—The transport Roumania arrived here this afternoon and at once began taking on supplies. She will take the First North Carolina regiment of the Seventh corps to Havana. The supply steamer Comal also arrived today and will take on 1,500,000 rations for the starving Cubans. Both vessels are expected to leave Friday.

Lieutenant Dunn Mustered Out.

Brunswick, Ga., December 6.—(Special.)—Lieutenant Frank A. Dunn has returned from Macon, where he was mustered out of service as first lieutenant in the volunteer army, and has resumed his position as inspector of customs for this port. He has also resigned his position as second lieutenant in the Brunswick Riflemen, which company will re-enlist in the volunteer forces of the state.

Brunswick Pythians Come to Jubilee.

Brunswick, Ga., December 6.—(Special.)—Oglethorpe lodge Knights of Pythias, uniform rank, will go to Atlanta to attend the Jubilee and enter the parade in honor of President McKinley, who is himself a knight. The Jubilee is being looked forward to with pleasure by many Brunswickians, and a big delegation from this city will attend.

General Wilson To Visit Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., December 6.—(Special.)—Major General Wilson is to visit Columbus in his official capacity tomorrow, coming with his staff from Macon to inspect the brigade here. His last visit to Columbus was in April, 1865, when he came at the head of a victorious army that sacked the town.

The three regiments here paraded through the streets this afternoon, being reviewed by General Ludlow and staff. Thousands of citizens thronged the streets to see the sight.

Alabama Masons in Session.

Montgomery, Ala., December 6.—(Special.) The grand lodge of Masons, of Alabama, met here today and at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon will formally dedicate their handsome new state temple here. An elaborate programme has been arranged. There are several hundred prominent Masons in attendance.

PIERCE LEADS THE SIX-DAY RACE

At One Time He Was Almost Twenty-Five Miles Ahead.

MILLER AND WALLER ARE NEXT

They Crept Up on Pierce and Are Pushing Him.

MILLER SAYS HE WILL WIN OUT

He Is Fresh and Confident—The Leaders Are Riding Fast—Large Crowds Present.

New York, December 6.—The leaders in the six days' race at Madison Square Garden stirred the early evening crowds by frequent brushes. At 7 o'clock the score showed Pierce within a few laps of twenty-five miles ahead of Miller, and the latter was five miles ahead of Waller. The three leaders rode without any symptoms of fatigue.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock Pierce, who at the hour had over twenty-three miles ahead of the record, rested for forty-three minutes, and at 8 o'clock he was only a little over nine miles ahead. Miller and Waller, second and third men, remained on the track and materially lessened Pierce's lead. Miller gained twelve and Waller eleven on Pierce during the hour. Pierce came back a few minutes after 8 o'clock and resumed his usual speed. Miller went off for twenty-five minutes and Waller crept upon him. When Miller returned to the track he got down to a fast pace and there was a hot contest all along the line between the leaders and several positions were changed.

Th score tonight was the largest since the beginning of the race, and it did not begin to thin out until after midnight.

Miller, when asked how he felt, said he was as fresh as when he started. He said he was going to win and felt sure he could at the pace he had cut out for himself. At midnight, forty-eight hours after the start, Pierce was less than two miles ahead of the record. At that hour he had been resting for some time.

Score at 2 O'Clock.

2 a. m. score: Pierce 846.1, Miller 829.3, Waller 812.3, Albert 860, Hale 763, Gimm 774, Stevens 803.

JOE WALCOTT KNOCKED OUT.

Mysterious Billy Smith Defeats Him in Twenty Rounds.

New York, December 6.—"Mysterious" Billy Smith met Joe Walcott, the colored "Barbados wonder," at the Lenox Athletic Club tonight, and after fighting twenty hard rounds, the referee decided on him as the winner. The men weighed 145 pounds.

Smith never fought harder in his life, and in the eleventh round he knocked Walcott off his feet with a right swing on the jaw. A few minutes later both men went to the floor for a clinch, and Walcott staid down on one knee for eight rounds. It loked then as if Walcott would go out with another good blow, but by repeated clinching he lasted the round out, and Smith was unable to get to the mark.

Walcott was rather slow in his movements, and got in so close to Smith that the latter was unable to do much damage at close quarters. Walcott was favorite in the betting. His friends bet 100 to 70 on the colored man on the ground that Smith's recent fight with Tommy West at Bridgeport, Conn., was not up to the winning form, and they argued that the last time Smith and Walcott met the negro had the upper hand.

Smith won cleverly tonight, and when the referee's decision was announced there was very little adverse criticism.

Now in Eighth Game.

New York December 6.—The Janowski-Showalter chess match was continued today, the eighth game being contested. After sixty-one moves the contest was adjourned to be resumed tomorrow.

THREE LOCAL STORIETTES.

The Oldest Tower Prisoner.

The oldest prisoner confined in the Tower is John Martin, the ex-postmaster of Shumach, Murray county, Georgia. Martin is seventy years old, and he is stoop-shouldered and looks careworn and weary.

He was seen by a representative of The Constitution yesterday, and he said:

"I believe I have been forgotten on the outside by the only few friends I ever had. I can get nothing done for me in the way of employing a lawyer. Can't you get somebody to help the old man? The officials here treat me well, but it is a friend who can get a lawyer that I need."

Martin was arrested for an alleged shortage in his account with Uncle Sam. It is said that he was short $83, having sold stamps to that amount and failed to turn over the money.

Martin claims it is only a clerical error and that he never robbed the government out of a cent.

For sixteen years the old man received and distributed all the mail at Shumach, and being a man of a fair education, he often wrote articles for the Atlanta newspapers.

"I am awful lonely," he said, "and this confinement is fast telling on me. I have been here for two months and I do so long for the fresh air and freedom."

Remarkable Bicycle Accident.

Last night Bicycle Policeman H. A. Wells had an accident which was quite remarkable. He was riding down Butler street going toward the police barracks, where he is now acting as call officer, and he was riding with his hands off the handlebars, as he often does. He turned into Decatur street and was rolling along smoothly and nicely.

Suddenly he shot ten feet into the winter night air, and while he was performing his aerial act his wheel, having great momentum, kept right on.

Wells knew that he had to land and as he did so he reached out for anything in sight and got hold of a friendly awning post as his body was taking on a leaning attitude of about 45 degrees.

"That was the funiest feeling I ever had," said the officer as he told about it afterwards at the barracks. "I had my hands in my pockets and my wheel struck the top of a sewer cap. I was bounced up clear out of the saddle and so high that when I came down there was no bicycle waiting for me. If I had not caught hold of that post I might have been seriously hurt."

A Soldier's Reformation.

A drunken soldier, who refused to give his name after he was arrested, took in the town last night and about half-past 7 o'clock was on Decatur street "cutting the buck," as painting the town red is called in that locality. He was chock-block with corn liquor and seemed to be getting painted for a fight. He went about it in the right way, for he began to curse the south, and after standing on a street corner and denouncing the south generally, he lit onto Georgia and said that it was the "meanest thing in the whole rotten confederation."

Like the flash of a lightning stroke, like the rush of mighty waters, like the swing of a driving rod, the long arm of a north Georgia mountaineer sent a heavy fist into the mouth of the reviling soldier. He hushed.

A policeman saw the row and he grabbed the soldier, but the countryman escaped. It is said the policeman persisted in looking the wrong way, but nevertheless the mountaineer escaped.

The soldier was locked up for being drunk on the streets. All the way to the barracks he kept yelling, "Hurrah for Georgia." And as the cell door banged he cried out:

"Three cheers for Georgia and the sunny south."

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract Was Introduced in 1847

Makes Flesh and Blood

Dr. L. Miller Woodson, of Gallatin, Tenn., writes: "I have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract in my practice for twelve years and found it to be the best flesh and blood maker we have."

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

Over Fifty Years the Pioneer and Standard

WE OFFER FOR RENT.

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Situated in our new block, suitable for

Drug Store, Ladies' Millinery Store or Ice Cream Parlor

SODA WATER, CIGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

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321-323 PEACHTREE STREET.

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SHIRLEY & BARTEE

COAL We give no scuttles, no fire sets, no trading stamps, but 2,000 Pounds for Every Ton.

WOOD DRY, SOUND AND SEASONED

55 FOUNDRY ST. 'PHONE 1645.

MEMBERS TO DECIDE TONIGHT.

Question of Disposing of the Present Third Baptist Church Will Arise During the Conference.

Members of the Third Baptist church will decide tonight whether the present church building will be disposed of or whether it will be used as a house of worship, as in the past. The question will be brought to the attention of the congregation by Dr. L. G. Broughton, pastor of the Third Baptist, during the conference to be held tonight directly after prayer meeting.

Members of the congregation have been given notice that the question will arise during the conference, and it is probable that they will all be present to vote. There is a serious split in the church in regard to the matter of disposing of the old church building and several spirited talks are likely to occur tonight.

A large portion of the congregation favors retaining the present building, either as a mission or as a church organization, contending that the field it now covers is too large and in too great need of thorough church work to be abandoned.

The dissatisfied element in the church is composed largely of the older members of the congregation. They built the church and maintain that it should not be destroyed. When the question of building a new Third Baptist church was first mentioned to the congregation by Dr. Broughton, he met with serious opposition. He made a strong plea, however, convincing a majority of the members that the change was needed.

SNAKES AND NOTHING ELSE.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

Linkville or Klamath Falls is situated in an obscure corner over the California border line in Oregon, and may be reached in twenty-four hours' travel from San Francisco. You have only to take the northern bound train for Ager, thence a stage line of about twenty miles conducts you to your destination.

It is impossible to associate snakes with the beautiful and varying scenery through which you pass as far as Klamath Hot Springs. Trees and streams and all the glories of mountain scenery greet you on every hand. You drive through a luxurious growth of evergreens and shrubbery; you cross and recross numerous streams; you breathe the soft air of Shasta and Siskiyou. But when you have left Klamath Hot Springs a few miles behind there is an appreciable difference in the landscape. Sparsity of vegetation is the first observable change. At every turn of the road the aspect becomes more barren, more forlorn and more desolate. Finally you seek in vain for a tree or a shrub, and at last, dust-covered and weary, you pull up at a dry, withered village that produces nothing on its hard, rocky soil but revolting snakes. You have reached Linkville, the haunting retreat of serpents.

There is a bridge in Linkville that spans Klamath river. From this bridge, which is a vantage point as far as view is concerned, a most extraordinary sight meets the eyes. Along the river banks at irregular intervals of a few yards are seen dark balls ranging from a foot to three feet in diameter. They are stationary and as passive as a bowlder, which they resemble in color. But if a stone is hurled at any of these strange spheres to your horror snakes will crawl off in every direction and the ball will melt away as lard melts in a frying pan. The repulsive creatures that have thus been coiled up in a perfect sphere, glide away under rocks and one minute later not a snake is to be seen in that particular spot. But the other balls of snakes in the vicinity are little disturbed by the stone. A close inspection will reveal only a moving head or twitching tail in the mass that before looked like an immovable bowlder. Those that were scattered, however, may later seek the neighboring spheres or in a few minutes slink out of their hiding places and reassemble themselves in balls.

As has been said, Linkville is in a very barren district. Nothing whatever grows upon the rocky soil, not even sagebrush. And so the river banks, which are a mass of driftwood and rocks, seem a befitting place for snakes. But it is surprising that they should develop in such great numbers. When not rolled in balls they may be seen slipping in and out among the rubbish and the ground for yards will be a squirming, wriggling mass.

These snakes are perfectly harmless. Indeed, if it were not for this fact Linkville would not be habitable, for, while the immediate neighborhood of the river is their favorite haunt, they roam for many hundred yards away and may be seen along the roadways and around the houses and creeping over the porches. They possess a marked degree of tameness. You may pick them up with impunity and children play with them on the doorsteps.

The Linkville snakes are dark in color with two yellowish stripes on their backs. The average size is about an inch and a half in diameter and a yard in length, though many are smaller and some attain much greater proportions.

FARMERS' CONGRESS IN ANNUAL SESSION

President Heard, of Wisconsin, Formally Opened the Congress.

BOOKER WASHINGTON SPEAKS

He Addressed the Meeting on the Negro Problem.

THE SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Attendance Is Not as Large as Was Expected—Many Wealthy Stockmen Are Present.

Fort Worth, Tex., December 6.—The opening of the eighteenth annual session of the Farmers' National congress occurred today when Colonel Clayton rapped for order and introduced ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, president of the congress. Great applause followed. President Hoard formally declared the congress open. Acting Mayor John Henderson then welcomed the delegates, which was responded to by Secretary John M. Stahl, of Chicago, who spoke for one hour.

Rev. Charles A. Culberson addressed the congress, speaking mainly on the wonderful agricultural growth of Texas, its relation to the other industries of the country and the world at large. He said one-fourth of the population was engaged in manufactures, one-tenth in trade and one-fifteenth in professional and similar occupations, one-half in agriculture and on the products of agriculture the United States surpasses all countries of the world.

President Hoard's annual address then followed, consuming an hour in delivery.

Senor Miguel Romero, representative from Guatemala, addressed the congress on the progress of agriculture in his country. He said the principal products were coffee, cocoa and sugar cane.

Secretary of Agriculture James A. Wilson was unable to be present and wired his regrets, saying his presence here would conflict with his engagement at the Peace Jubilee at Atlanta, Ga.

Booker T. Washington spoke tonight on the negro problem. His address was well received.

Committees on finance, credentials and location were appointed.

The attendance is not as large as was anticipated. The sugar beet industry was the principal question discussed by the congress today. Representatives from Eddy, N. M., presented the subject before the congress in a concise manner.

The results thus far show the industry to be profitable and reasonably sure. Over 40,000 acres of the Eddy district are susceptible to beet culture, at present 25,000 acres being under cultivation.

The live stock industry is well represented, many of the wealthiest stockmen being present, and will present the conditions of the cattle industry in Texas to the congress before adjournment.

"I've told his honor about you," he said, "and he is anxious to meet you. If you will come to my house at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning I will take you down and you can talk to him as long as he desires. He is in a good humor now and will talk if you know your business."

Gillingham was not disposed to speak of himself and evaded all questions bearing on politics, but told his callers, with no little pride, that he was but thirty-nine years old. He was born at the cape, of Irish parents, and there absorbed the customs of the Dutch so thoroughly that he is regarded in Pretoria as a stanch burgher and a good Dutchman.

Though born under an English flag, he has no love for it, and that is the secret of his popularity with President Krueger, who, though a mighty shrewd old hunter and politician, has points of weakness bordering on fatuity. Gillingham made his first coup with Krueger at the time of the Jameson raid, when England threatened to wipe out the little republic. With the hosts of England arrayed against the Transvaal, and no friends, this plucky Irishman got together some of his countrymen and offered to raise a regiment to fight for it against the British. Furthermore, he communicated with Irishmen in America and proposed that they equip forces to send down to aid the Boers. Oom Paul, who is just as generous as he is vindictive, was quite overcome by this offer, and he has ever since kept a warm spot in his heart for the Irish.

STOP! DANGER

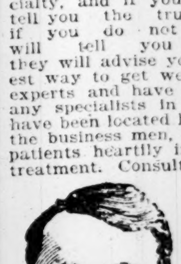
Persons in need of medical treatment are often aware that they are afflicted with some trouble, but put it off from time to time until they have a disease that is incurable. Would it not be best to stop and study your condition and be warned at the DANGER SIGNAL? Also would it not be much more sensible to consult a paysician and find out your just condition? Dr. HATHAWAY & CO., the eminent specialists of this city, have the reputation of being the most skilled men in their specialty, and if you go to them they will tell you the truth. Not only that—if you do not need treatment they will tell you so; if you do, they will advise you the quickest and safest way to get well. Remember they are experts and have had the best results of any specialists in this city in their line, have been located here for a long time, and the business men, press and their grateful patients heartily indorse their methods of treatment. Consult them and you are safe.

SPECIALTIES: Syphilis, specific blood poison, nervous debility, stricture, impotency, unnatural discharges, kidney and urinary difficulties, piles rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrh and diseases of womankind.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

Office hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8. Sundays 10 to 1.

Call or write Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., Inman building.



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NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth street; the Hotel Marlborough.
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ATLANTA, GA., December 7, 1898.

No Mention of the Philippines.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the president's message is the fact that he leaves out all discussion of the Philippine question, which is at present by far the most important matter before the country. No doubt Mr. McKinley has his reasons for allowing this question to remain in the shade so far as his message is concerned, but the omission of all the suggestions that might have been expected to issue from the white house will go far toward convincing the people that the affair constitutes a problem which the administration has not yet solved to its own satisfaction.

No doubt, however, the real reason of the omission is the fact that the president awaits the moment when the treaty of peace is ready to be sent into the senate for ratification. This will afford a favorable opportunity for Mr. McKinley to enlarge on the recommendations and suggestions which one would naturally expect the executive to make under the circumstances.

Some of the newspapers think it quite probable that the treaty will be rejected in the senate on account of the Philippine matter; and no doubt some of the senators, in hastily giving their opinions to the newspapers, have caused this impression to go abroad. As a matter of fact, however, it is one thing to object to the acquisition of the Philippines and another and quite a different thing to reject a treaty of peace because it does not in all things meet the approval of senators.

There are obligations that demand the right of way, and if they do not get it, they sometimes run over opinions and personal prepossessions.

The Problem Again.

The Augusta Herald says it is a queer position for The Constitution to take when it says that there is no race problem where the negro is not interfered with by aliens and unscrupulous leaders. After making this remark our contemporary goes on to say that there is a problem and a very serious one—when the negro vote is manipulated or bought by unscrupulous political leaders. This statement is different from that of The Constitution's only because it goes into particulars.

If aliens and unscrupulous political leaders will leave the negroes alone, thre is no problem of any kind to wrestle with. But the fact that they do not let the colored voters alone, but have trained large masses of them into believing that election day affords an opportunity for making a dollar or two of extra money, to say nothing of the extra supply of whisky, is important enough to arrest attention.

The Constitution has already suggested that the legislature take measures for calling a constitutional convention, so that the people may have an opportunity to revise their organic law. Various changes are necessary, but the amendment of most importance is one that will place Georgia in line with South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, so far as negro suffrage is concerned. These states have minimized the danger that arises from ignorant and irresponsible suffrage by adopting an educational qualification. Louisiana, we believe, has adopted a property qualification also.

While it is true that a superficial education may carry with it a small supply of the moral qualities necessary to good citizenship, it is also true that it gives a voter the opportunity to use the ballot intelligently. The peculiar political education which the mass of negroes have received, and the political corruption in which they have been trained has practically changed the race. The great mass of them have been led into the political wilderness. The majority of those who employ the ballot do so either because they hate their white neighbors, or because they are able to make a dollar or two by selling their vote to the highest bidder.

Such an element is a constant source of danger, even where it is in the minority, and the only way to eliminate it is to require of all voters the ability to read and understand the constitution of the United States. An attempt was made in one of the congressional districts of this state to duplicate the disastrous coalition made in North Carolina; and The Constitution uncovered and laid bare the desperate situation there and in North Carolina.

Now the only way to deal with this menace is to deal with the matter at its source and foundation, and at one stroke eliminate the ignorant vote and destroy it as a political factor. Let a constitutional convention be called, so that, along with other matters that call loudly for a change, voters who cannot read and understand the constitution of the United States shall be disqualified. The most sensible of the negro leaders see and feel that this remedy is necessary. It will do away with all political friction, and among those negroes who are really desirous of becoming good citizens, and who are anxious to secure and retain the respect of their neighbors, it will act as a stimulant. They will be anxious to educate themselves and their children.

Naturally, when no political campaign is on hand, we are apt to view these matters lightly; they lose, as it were, the color of importance. Nevertheless, the ignorant and corrupt vote is an element calculated to bring about trouble when trouble is least expected. For that reason, and for other reasons, we believe it is the duty of the present general assembly to provide for the calling of a constitutional convention. There are other matters for such a body to deal with; but the ignorant negro vote is the most important of all, and should be dealt with promptly.

Closing Down.

A great many of the small cotton mills in New England are now closed down and are standing idle. All of them were built in the early days of cotton manufacturing. They were the forerunners of the cotton industry in New England, and the fact that they now have their shutters up and stand with their machinery idle, may be an additional sign of the gradual decay of cotton manufacturing in that section.

The last one to close down was built in 1853, and The Providence Journal writes quite an interesting obituary notice, indulging in reminiscences and general speculations. It says, among other things, that the small mills in the south will have to close down some day—and we have no doubt of it, if they continue small, and persist in operating antiquated machinery; but the evolution of the cotton industry here has made the small mills merely the germ of larger plants. The small mills have become larger by means of additions and annexes.

It is interesting to compare the situation now with what it was in 1884 when Mr. Edward Atkinson scared everybody down this way by declaring that cotton manufacturing would never amount to much in the south owing to the climate and things. He advised, too, that cotton be packed until it was as hard as a soft block of wood. We remember these things now as a sort of dream.

Since that time the wages of the New England operatives have been reduced to a lower scale than those of the pauper operatives of Lancashire, and as a result we are boasting that we can undersell the British manufacturers in their own markets.

An Ideal Shattered.

The resignation of Professor Andrews from the superintendency of the public schools of Chicago is but the shattering of another ideal.

For years it has been evident in many large cities that the patronage connected with employing school teachers was abused in the interest of partisan politics. But a few years ago this scandal had attained such growth in St. Louis that it was common to trade about teachers' positions for so many votes. The result was that the teaching force became thoroughly demoralized as well as incompetent, and that the interest of public education was being sacrificed to the demand of corrupt politicians. The same fact is true of Chicago, where the evil had grown to such proportions that some remedy was sought.

Thoughtful men got together and demanded that there had to be a reform, at least as far as the schools were concerned. The board of education of that city, composed largely of mere creatures of political bargaining, finding it impossible to resist the new movement, took heroic measures to head it off. They proposed the selection of Professor Andrews, of Brown university, as superintendent. This was readily acceptable to those who were interested in school reform, and they at once united and prevailed upon the professor to accept the position. Before he did so, however, he insisted that as he would be responsible for the results of teaching work, he should have the right to name the teachers. Even this demand was agreed to, and Professor Andrews found himself snugly ensconsed in the duties of his office.

It did not take long, however, for the cloven foot of politics to intrude itself. The new superintendent found himself handicapped on every side. While he would be permitted to name the teachers yet it was insisted that he should enter into a log-rolling, the result of which would be the choice of some other man's favorite rather than of his own good judgment. To this insinuation Professor Andrews objected, and when he sent in the list of teachers for the coming year he did so as a matter of final action, instead of merely submitting it to the board.

The friction which has thus been raised has established the fact that politics still rules the roost, and that high ideas of civil service and reform must be set aside. While the board is willing for Professor Andrews to pose as a head-piece for their institution, it is not willing that the benefit of his honesty, his good sense, and his scholarship should be felt by the public schools. Being thus thwarted in the fulfillment of the work for which he went to Chicago, Professor Andrews refuses longer to be considered as its head, and has tendered his resignation, which he will insist upon unless the board gives up all claims to the patronage which they have hitherto been dispensing.

Mr. Stead's Letter.

The letter printed in yesterday's Constitution from the pen of the great London editor, Mr. W. T. Stead, must be a surprise to all who read it.

The importance which he attaches to the work of the American college located in Constantinople is fully justified by the narration which he gives of the labor performed by the graduates of that institution upon their return to their homes. It seems that the people of the various Turkish provinces have largely used the advantages of the American college, and that the inevitable result has followed which always follows the quiet, patient work of the teacher. While other nations have been warring and jarring, a modest American entered Constantinople and began a revolution which threatens in time to drive the sultan from Stamboul, and to put an end to the disgrace of Mohammedan rule in Europe.

Much has been written in criticism of foreign missions, and it must be granted that the missionaries were having somewhat the worse of the argument. Money was being collected by hundreds of thousands of dollars to pay a large force of men to work in Mohammedan and pagan countries. The critics of the mission work could not afford to wait for the results which must be work of generations; but here in the story of Robert college, Mr. Stead has furnished the first conclusive answer that the patient, diligent work of earnest men, moving around from hut to hut, from hamlet to hamlet, is really building up an edifice beyond the anticipations of even the most sanguine of foreign mission advocates.

The Election Today.

The election for mayor and city council will take place today.

Although this election is largely a matter of form, since the issue of it was fully decided by the primary a few weeks ago, yet the people should not fail to exercise their franchise, and to vote. There is too great a disposition to neglect this highest privilege of citizenship, which augurs badly for the country.

There exists the strongest reason for the casting of a full vote, even when the election is uncontested. The government of a city like Atlanta is important business. The welfare of our homes, the integrity of our business relations, our credit abroad are all wrapped up in the municipal administration. The strongest bond under which an administration can be placed is that of duty to the men who voted for it. If all citizens will turn out and vote, they will have a claim upon the incumbents when it comes to insisting upon a high performance of duty. The man who has not vote can have no such claim, and has no right to talk.

A ticket has been nominated, composed of men well versed in the affairs of city government, most of whom have served creditably in the past, and all of whom, it is certain, will do their best to meet the approval of the people. At the same time the people should show to the nominees that they are wide-awake in turn, and the best way to do this is by casting a full vote.

ATLANTA'S PEACE JUBILEE.

Darien, Ga., Gazette: Atlanta is making ready to put on her dress suit when President McKinley comes. It does look as if Mac was trying to get better acquainted with the Georgia people.

Buchanan, Ga., Banner: Atlanta is to have a big Jubilee, December 15th. We can safely predict it to be a grand success. The Constitution will put the finishing touch on by getting out a big Jubilee edition.

Gibson, Ga., Record: Atlanta is sure to have that Peace Jubilee, and it will be a dandy. Atlanta will make a dandy out of anything she goes at, if it is nothing more than a public sale day.

Clayton, Ga., Tribune: Atlanta gets a federal prison, which is a big thing, but mark our prediction the biggest crowd of people she ever entertained will be at the Peace Jubilee, the 14th and 15th instant.

Acworth, Ga., Post: Naval Constructor Hobson will attend the Atlanta Peace Jubilee. He will be royally entertained.

Leesburg, Ga., Journal: Atlanta's Jubilee will be the biggest thing the south has had in many years.

Canton, Ga., Advance: Atlanta is to have a big Jubilee two weeks hence, and a still greater banquet during the Jubilee occasion, on Thursday evening, December 15th, at the Kimball house, at which such distinguished guests as President McKinley, Admiral Schley, Generals Shafter, Fitzhugh Lee, Joe Wheeler and Chaffee, Governor Joseph Johnston, Colonel William J. Bryan and others, will respond to such toasts as "Our Country," "The Navy," "The Army," "The Confederate Veterans as Defenders of the Flag," "The South's Part in the War," "The Volunteers as Viewed by a Regular in Command," "The State Government Answers to the Call for Arms," "The Citizen as a Soldier," etc. There will be 300 seats provided, but not one of them will probably be occupied by a country editor—tickets are $10, you know.

Lexington, Ga., Echo: Peace or no peace, Atlanta is going on with big preparations for her Peace Jubilee. But Atlanta could play Hamlet with the Hamlet left out if she were to try.

Lawrenceville, Ga., News Herald: Atlanta's Jubilee promises to eclipse anything of the kind ever held. President McKinley, Admiral Schley and Hobson, and many other notables are to be there, and the city will no doubt be filled to overflowing with visitors. December 14th and 15th are the days set apart for this grand occasion.

Montezuma, Ga., Record: Atlanta can now restore the word "Peace" to her Jubilee.

Columbia, S. C., Register: Atlanta is making great preparations for her Peace Jubilee, to take place on the 15th instant. It will be a great success all round—creditable to Atlanta and creditable to the south.

Monroe, Ga., Messenger: By the way, there will be quite a turnout of the "boys" at Atlanta's great Jubilee. McKinley, Bryan, Hobson, Private John Allen, Wheeler, etc., and many more. It will be a fine occasion for roasts and toasts and boasts. As it requires a ten-dollar william to be permitted to sit in the midst of this toasting—well, as we can't get in on our editorial pass, and as our subscribers haven't remembered us in a substantial way, we will have to be content to read the paper reports of it.

Factories Instead of Politics.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

That the south is fully alive to the commercial possibilities that will be opened up for that section through our recently acquired interests in the West Indies is evidenced by the tone of the press in many of the more important trade centers. The south had already entered upon a great industrial awakening when the Spanish war broke out, and now it is confronted with commercial opportunities as a result of that war, which if promptly seized may ultimately bring about the pre-eminence of that section as a productive center. As indicating the trend of public sentiment in the south, it is interesting to note the appeals of the trade papers to put "business before politics" and to secure factories instead of federal offices. It is urged that the energies of the best citizens of the south should be directed toward the development of resources and the enlargement of opportunities for employment.

Legs as Digestive Organs.

From The Journal of Medicine.

Chomel knew what he was talking about when he said a man digests as much with his legs as with his stomach, for he knew that exercise facilitates nutrition, increases the elimination of waste products, promotes appetite and under proper conditions is an aid to digestion.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Christmas Dreams.

Over the roofs of the houses,
Chill with the snow and sleet,
They fancy they hear
Through the dark night drear,
The galloping reindeer feet.
They fancy they hear the sliding sleigh
That is bearing the beautiful toys away,
And they dream and dream till the break o' day
Of a beautiful Christmas morn.

Over the roofs of the houses
Where the snow falls ghostly white,
They fancy they hear
In the Christmas air
The sleigh-bells in the night.
And they say, as the witching music swells
And the beautiful story of Christmas tells:
"They're the bells! the bells! the Christmas bells,—
The beautiful Christmas bells!"

* * * * *

Good Times in Billville.

Christmas is coming with a rush. All the stores are full, and likewise, all the citizens.

Remember the little folks this Christmas. Don't neglect one of them; and we may remark, in passing, that we have eleven at our house.

The Billville Peace Jubilee is going to be a great success. Pensions are so slow coming that everybody is in favor of peace.

Our friends and relatives in distant states usually come to see us three months before Christmas, in order to be acclimated when Christmas comes.

The country is flowing with milk and honey. Now, if the sheriff doesn't levy on the cows, we hope to get fat by Christmas.

* * * * *

The Christmas Message.

Wind that blows over the chimney
To the toy-stores in Santa Claus street,
Take him a Christmas message,
And tell him I'm good and sweet.

Tell him I mind my mother
As the holiday times come on,
And I'm going to be the best of boys—
Till the Christmas days are gone!

Wind that blows over the chimney,
All that I tell you, repeat:
I want every one o' the toys
They have in Santa Claus street!

Tell him I mind my mother
As the holiday times come on,
And I'm going to be the best of boys—
Till the Christmas days are gone!

* * * * *

A very candid northern author says, in a recent interview: "I usually write from ten o'clock until two, but, judging from the slow sale of my books, I infer that the public does not read me that long." How different the above from the utterance of a certain author, who is pretty well known: "Sir, I write for posterity. D—n the public!"

* * * * *

A Georgia Love Song.

De 'possum whip de raccoon—
De coon tear up de dog;
De alligator see de fight
En tumble off de log!

(Oh, Miss Nancy,
I yo' lover true;
I gwine ter swim de river
En ax ter marry you!)

De gray owl chase de sparrow-hawk,
De hawk says: "Dis won't do!"
De tarrypin he laugh so much
He break his shell in two!

(Oh, Miss Nancy,
Wear dem ribbons blue;
I gwine ter swim de river
An ax ter marry you!)

* * * * *

Hard on Somebody.

Some of the Georgia darkies are singing this ditty of the war:

"My boss, he wuz a sojer,
But I 'fraid he'll have ter beg;
He didn't get no pension,
Kaze he run, en broke his leg!"

* * * * *

The joke about the Congressional Record is now in order. The Record will be greatly improved this session. In the wettest weather it will continue dry.

* * * * *

A Song.

Weep not, nor harken
When sorrows increase;
Tempests may darken
If thou be at peace.

So that the roses
Bloom at thy feet,
My way discloses
Thorns that are sweet.

So that God's heaven
Win thee to rest,
Even unforgiven,
I shall be blest.

Earth give thee never
Grief, dear, or moan.
Love's love forever,
And Love is thine own.

* * * * *

A western author, in an advertisement of his book, says: "Send my book to your friends. It will be the best Christmas gift you can bestow. It is bound in leather, but there is nothing tough about it."

Now, that's literary enterprise for you!

* * * * *

Polk Miller Is in Town.

Polk Miller, with his banjo—
He knocks the numbers down,
And the happy folks are singing:
"Polk Miller is in town!"

He comes from old Virginny—
A smile gives for a frown;
It's Glory, halleluia!
Polk Miller is in town!"

* * * * *

The Year of Jubilee

It's the year o' Jubilee
An' the money's flowing free:
There's a jingle and a tingle
From the mountains to the sea.
The hives are full of honey;
The weather's crisp and sunny,
And they're spending Christmas money
In the year o' Jubilee!

F. L. S.

Arming Newspaper Reporters.

From The Philadelphia Telegraph.

The outcome of the experiment being tried in St. Joseph, Mo., of clothing newspaper reporters with all the authority of policemen, including revolvers, will be awaited with expectant interest in the journalistic circles of the effete east. The up-to-date chief of the St. Joseph police expresses a high opinion of the reporter as a scenter-out of crime and a trailer of criminals, but how far in other directions the police power of the ubiquitous scribe will go can only be determined by future developments. While the interviewing of a reluctant statesman at the pistol's point, for instance, may not be comprehended in the present arrangement, there is no telling where the progress of journalism will stop in this advancing age.

The Wife and the Mule.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Missouri man beat his mule so severely that he was fined $50. The next day his anger again overcame him and he whipped his wife. For this he was arrested and fined $2. Just where the moral of this tale lies it would be hard to tell.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PRINTED IN MANILA

Through the courtesy of Mr. Spencer Douglas, engineer on the Monadnock, now in the harbor of Manila, The Constitution is placed in receipt of a copy of the first American newspaper printed in that place. It bears the name of "The American," with an illustrated title-head, showing an eagle in flight, a soldier pulling the American flag to full mast, a view of the town and harbor, and the legend "equal rights for all." The subscription price is $1.10 Mexican money per month. On the first page it carries a small amount of telegraphic news, three days old. Among the local items are records of the First Nebraska volunteers voting in favor of returning home, and then this significant paragraph follows:

"At Dagupan, the village at the end of the Manila railroad, two Americans were not permitted to leave the station. The governor of that district and the military officer in charge said that such were the orders from Aguinaldo. They had a lunch brought to the station for the visitors."

In an order issued by Major General Otis, the soldiers are warned that they will have an epidemic of typhoid fever unless they cease drinking hydrant water. "Company officers," says the circular, "should see that all water used for drinking purposes is boiled, and that the men do not drink the noxious fluids for sale on the streets and elsewhere, and that all fruit should be washed with boiled water." In another paragraph it is narrated that Paymaster Wilcox and Ensign Sergeant thought to make a tour of the island of Luzon on horseback, but that they could not get a pass from Aguinaldo, he stating that the people in the interior were in rebellion against him. The paper goes on to appeal to the officers to subscribe enough money to get Associated Press telegrams, the lines used for that purpose being the eastern company's route of telegraph from London to Egypt, Aden and India, and thence by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's route to Manila. This telegraph company, in accepting messages at press rates, makes this strange requirement, which would strike an American editor with terror:

"Messages can only be accepted from the authorized correspondent of a newspaper, and the news sent in such messages must be duly published in the newspapers or satisfactory reasons be given for non-publication; in absence of which full rates will be chargeable."

In a letter received from Mr. Douglas he speaks at much length regarding conditions there.

"It has been so warm that my room has been unfit to live in and the whole ship so uncomfortable that I have not written at all. Then, too, we have had our hands full, for although war with Spain seems at an end, we are not through with the insurgents in these islands and keep a very rigid watch, armed for instant action, and it is extremely wearing in such a climate as this. While the majority of the Filipinos, under their leader and president, Aguinaldo, are very civilly inclined to the Americans, they fear the return to Spanish rule of the islands and have formed a government in the interior and remain organized for a vigorous contest with Spain for the mastery. However, there are several of the insurgent leaders who are displeased with Aguinaldo for submitting to American occupation and demands, and openly declare for the absolute freedom of the Philippines from any foreign rule. So far we have paid little attention to these, as they have limited their hostility to declarations and refusal to remove from the province of Manila as demanded by the United States. Should they get at all obstreperous, as they shown signs of doing, especially those under Pio del Penar, we shall have to thrash and forcibly disarm them. I believe there was an attempt made by Pio last week to cut off the water supply of Manila, and according to The American, the newspaper started by subscription of officers of the navy and army, Aguinaldo captured him, reduced him to the ranks and put him in prison.

"I think if the disposition of these islands rested with the Americans out here, the almost unanimous vote would be to get rid of them. From a political standpoint that, too, would be my view, for although they are undoubtedly rich in natural resources and would develop wonderfully under a just and liberal form of government, they would be a menace to our peace and cost us millions of money and countless lives which they are not worth. Many, many years would be required to bring the interior, peopled with crude and savage tribes, little higher in order than the monkeys, and inaccessible on account of the rank vegetation with which the whole mountainous surface of the islands is covered, into subjection, or even make it possible to carry on business safely. On the other hand, from a naval point of view, I am heartily in favor of keeping them, especially if we intend to take our rightful place among the first nations of the world. Strategically, these islands are strong, indeed. There are many magnificent harbors which could be made absolutely impregnable, while with the Hawaiian group and Guiani in our hands, we would control and dominate the whole Pacific.

"Of course, it will necessitate a large increase in our naval establishment, but not much larger than is absolutely necessary to maintain the Monroe doctrine with honor and safety. I confess I am ambitious for my country. No one with pride and knowing the strength and resources of the United States could listen to the depreciatory remarks and pompos bombast of little one-horse countries the world over concerning us and not feel his blood boil and wish as I do. Considering that our crew suffered so much from the trip out—forty steaming days with only two short intermissions for coaling ship—on a monitor, in the tropics and on one-half gallon of fresh water per day is certainly no easy duty, the general health aboard has been very good. Out of two hundred men the average daily sick list has been five—2½ per cent—part of these being from accidents, and only one case of fever being at all serious. We have all suffered more or less, however, and while I have not been on the list at all, I weigh less than I have since entering the navy over ten years ago—only 119½ pounds with my clothes on. The general health of the squadron has also been very good. We have not lost a man out of about 2,500 or 2,600. The army has not been so fortunate, having lost a hundred or more—eleven recently from smallpox."

Hobson's Choice Still Good.

From The Baltimore News.

In declining the offer of $50,000 made to him by a lecture bureau Naval Constructor Hobson did only what should have been expected of an officer of his manly and heroic service. He may rest content with the assurance that had he yielded to the temptation even from the most honorable motives he would have inflicted an injury upon the country, through the hurt done to its ideals, which cannot be measured in money, while his declining to make merchandise of his patriotic achievement will be a most useful example to others in more than one walk of live who may be exposed to similar temptations.

Home Rule in Large Cities.

From The Boston Herald.

No matter how well disposed the inhabitants of a city may be toward improved methods or how capable and honest their officials, it is impossible for them to be sure of accomplishing a great deal when it is in the power of the state legislature at any time to intervene and take matters into its own hands. One of the first indispensable steps, therefore, toward municipal reform is to make the municipality independent of state and national interference so far as the administration of its purely local affairs is concerned.

The Earnings of Kipling.

From The London Chronicle.

It is understood that Mr. Rudyard Kipling is receiving a royalty of two shillings a copy on his book, "The Day's Work," now selling so briskly. On a circulation of 50,000 copies this royalty would give the author a return of £5,000 ($25,000). Add the value of the serial and American rights and Mr. Kipling's receipts for this volume would be well over £10,000. For a collection of short stories which do not, with perhaps one exception, even approach Mr. Kipling's best work in the past this pecuniary return seems adequate.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION IS VERY EXPENSIVE.

If what Mr. Lamont Gordon, secretary of the County School Association of Cherokee, says holds good a good deal of the money appropriated for public schools is caught in the seine of administration and never reaches them. In a letter to The Constitution upon this subject Secretary Gordon acknowledges that every item in the appropriation bill should be cut, but in making this admission he suggests:

"Cut down the expenses in the state school commissioner's department. Print less expensive syllabuses, or, better still, print none at all, for in nine cases out of ten they are not, nor does the time given to institutes allow them to be followed out. Stop the farce of 137 counties paying $25 each a year to an 'expert,' when we have sufficient local talent to do the work, and do it much more practically and not have so much picnic work as at present.

"Cut off the pay of the boards of education. They did the work for nothing a few years ago, and did it well, too.

"Use less report business; have one annual report from each teacher, as it used to be, and not have five a year, as at present.

"Have the county school commissioner elected by the people and make him a salaried officer, and when it comes to the examination of teachers let the county school commissioner appoint three permanent licensed teachers to conduct the examinations and grade the papers and submit them to the county school commissioner to issue license.

"Pay the teachers salaries—first grade $400 a year, second grade $300 and third grade $250, out of which the assistant, if required, is to be paid, and let the salaries be paid direct from the state school commissioner's office. Then after paying the salaries of the state school commissioner and his officers, ordinaries, examiners and teachers, should there be a surplus, let it be applied toward schoolhouses, charts, etc.

"Let the ages for public school be from six years to sixteen, instead of eighteen years, as at present.

"Have the daily school hours from 8 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m. in winter and 4:30 o'clock p. m. in summer.

"Have the winter term to include the months of December, January and February and the summer term from July 15th to September 15th, this being the time the farmers can best spare their children.

"Let the colored schools have such a proportion of the public fund that their taxation justifies and the white schools their pro rata likewise.

"Have a semi-compulsory clause to the effect that if a child does not make seventy-five days out of the allotted 100 after enrolment he or she would have to pay a tuition rate of 5 cents per diem for each day present and not get any benefit from the school fund, this to be qualified by cause of sickness.

"These, Mr. Editor, are just a few ideas and not by any means a panacea, but wiser heads than mine can amend and add and give us a goodly administered school system."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Sickness Among Confederates.

Editor Constitution—As there is such a stir all over our country about the great amount of sickness among the volunteer army organized to free Cuba of Spanish rule, so much so that the government has a committee of citizens now investigating the matter to determine who was at fault, I will submit some figures from the experience of an old confederate soldier. Company D, of the Third regiment of Georgia volunteers, was a holiday organization, formed of the young men of Madison and of Morgan county. On entering the confederate states service, April 26, 1861, the company aggregated (that is, officers and men) eighty-four. Of this number there were married one private, two non-commissioned officers and three commissioned officers. Several of the company were only sixteen years of age. The world knows that confederate soldiers were meagerly supplied with clothing and shoes, blankets, rations and medicines. In April, 1861, this company knew nothing of camp life, nor how to cook, nor how to wash our clothes. I put two dozen eggs once into a small pone of egg bread. We knew all these things in 1865. Notwithstanding our small supplies of medicines and all the disadvantages under which we contended, from the morning reports of company D I find that for July, 1861, of the company aggregating ninety-six, the sick averaged per day 11 21-25 men. For August, the company aggregating 95, the sick averaged per day 8 19-30; for September, the company aggregating 100, the sick averaged per day 7 men; for October, the company aggregating 100, the sick averaged per day 7 men; for November, the company aggregating 98, the sick averaged per day 9 18-30 men; for December, the company aggregating 97, the sick averaged per day 7 men. During these six months the company lost two by death, both from pneumonia, and absent on furlough at dates of death.

C. H. ANDREWS.

Milledgeville, Ga., December 5, 1898.

Worth Considering.

Editor Constitution—The lower house of the general assembly passed an amendment to the general tax bill, levying upon our business, the mercantile agency, a special tax of $200 for each office of each county in the state. This means practically prohibition; and understanding that this action is largely due to ignorance of the subject, we are somewhat in need of help to establish the injustice of the tax, as we learn that our only opportunity now to get a hearing in favor of a reduced tax will be before the senate acts upon the bill. Besides the enormous burthen of this tax upon our business, it discriminates to the extent that those doing business in one county, as for instance Fulton, pay no tax in Bibb, Chatham or other counties which they can work through agents, and not officers. Furthermore, others engaged in our line of business in large cities outside the state can transact all their business in the state through traveling or resident agents, and be free from the tax.

The injustice and probable unconstitutionality of this discriminating tax is apparent. A reasonable and fair license tax will not be opposed, but the proposition to charge us for every office we have in the state is clearly an outrage. We do not make one dollar of profit in the state of Georgia. Our earnings in this state are insufficient to pay our expenses. We employ fifty or sixty cultured, educated men and women, paying them salaries that enable them to live in comfort. If we were forced to discontinue our offices in this state by reason of this very large tax, it would compel us to withdraw this means of support to people who cannot afford to be deprived of this means of livelihood. Two years ago a similar heavy and ill-considered tax was the means of driving from the city of Atlanta the southern headquarters of several large sewing machine companies, one of which spent $50,000 a year in Atlanta for clerk hire, rents and stationery. A great deal could be said, and we could readily obtain the indorsement of all the jobbers and manufacturers of this state, corroborating the essential features of our claims to more liberal treatment. We think that this tax, as passed today, is largely due to ignorance among legislators, as to the extent character and history of our business. Business men would not need to be informed on the subject concerning us, but it is evident that no consideration was given to the subject, otherwise the injustice of the tax would have been strongly evident.

JOHN A. DONAVAN, Manager.

Atlanta, December 5, 1898.

What Four-Cent Cotton Will Do.

From The Louisville Dispatch.

Four-cent cotton makes the south solid, but not for McKinley prosperity and the gold standard.

PEOPLE PROMINENT IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

The retirement of Mrs. Ella Offutt Pepper from the turf, after one of the most brilliant seasons of success ever scored by a Kentucky devotee of the thoroughbred, is considered a great loss to turf sports. She had one of the best stables out the past season. She placed the horses in the hands of that astute turfman and trainer, H. Eugene Leigh, and his successful preparation and selection of jockies, coupled with his skill in placing the horses in company they could defeat, won for Mrs. Pepper large sums of money in stakes and purses, and in bets with the bookmakers. Stories are told of big amounts being wagered on single events, and it is said that on one race Mrs. Pepper won besides the purse something like $3,000 from the layers of odds. When the season was over many of her friends advised her to keep the horses and to race them next year, but she declined this advice and offered the horses at public outcry. She shrewdly saw that the horses would bring more money when their prestige was fresh in the minds of prospective purchasers, besides she would be taking no risks on the horses dying or getting out of condition. Then, she wanted the money for a purpose, and that purpose was to assist Colonel James E. Pepper in again getting a controlling interest in the distillery that bears his name. It will be remembered that Colonel Pepper failed during the early part of last year, and that Mrs. Pepper, who had money in her own right, bought in the property, including the thoroughbreds. Mrs. Pepper, who has been the means of restoring the colonel to his old position in the distillery, was one of the most beautiful women in Kentucky, when as Miss Ella Offutt, she was a social favorite in Louisville, Shelbyville, Lexington and other Kentucky cities.

x x x

Two Americans, one representing a Dayton, O., carriage factory, and the other a marble quarry, have recently been in the Transvaal. The former, while there, attempted to sell Oom Paul a phaeton; the other desired to build a mausoleum for the president and his family. Their efforts to reach the presence of the celebrated Dutchman revealed the existence of a very important and interesting personage in Pretoria. This was no other than an Irishman named P. Gillingham, who, besides being a baker and justice of the peace, also enjoys relations with the president, which may be best defined, perhaps, as "introducer of foreigners." Mr. Gillingham gained great prestige with Krueger by opposing the Jameson raid, and since that time it has been necessary for anyone desiring to carry a point with the president to approach first his most intimate friend, P. Gillingham, Irishman, baker and justice of the peace. After much difficulty the two Americans succeeded in obtaining an audience with this potentate, and found that he had already posted himself as to their mission. Eventually they were ushered through the bakery into a small sitting room, where the president's right bower receives all his callers, and met a man with keen blue eyes, light hair, mustache and chin beard, of well-set figure, square shoulders and speaking good, pure English. He greeted them warmly and got right down to business.

THE TAX PROBLEM.

Newman, Ga., Herald and Advertiser: The only way to reduce the tax rate in Georgia is to reduce the appropriations; and, in our judgment, the appropriation for public schools will stand reduction with less hardship to the cause sought to be benefited than any on the list. A reduction of a few hundred thousand dollars will still leave a very opulent fund for educational purposes.

Harmony Grove, Ga., Echo: Governor Candler has sent another message to the legislature, in which he plainly shows that he has not been talking through his hat all this time with reference to taxation and appropriations. He becomes specific and shows the way that the reduction in the expenditures should be made. It is needless for us to say that we agree perfectly with Governor Candler.

The Montezuma, Ga., Record: Governor Candler appears to be inclined to follow up his retrenchment plan. The conference between the governor, state officials and prominent members of the legislature on the subject of cutting down expenses may be fruitful of good results. It is stated that every member of the conference is very much alive to the necessity of taking some steps to prevent a still further increase in the tax rate. In order to do this, the knife must go deep into the appropriations for carrying on the different departments of the state government.

Montezuma, Ga., Record: Governor Candler's special message to the general assembly last Tuesday has the right ring about it. If the legislature fails to adopt his suggestions he will have at least proven to the people that he is earnestly endeavoring to carry out to the very best of his ability the pledges made by him to the people during the campaign. We agree with the governor when he says that the appropriations for confederate veterans not in need of help should not be made, and he gives very good reasons why the public school fund should be cut down. The people are waiting to see what the legislature will do about it. The demagogue is at home hatching his scheme to make war on the member who votes either way. It will always be so.

Washington, Ga., Gazette: Governor Candler has sent a message to the legislature in which he reviews the financial condition of the state and boldly advocates a temporary reduction of the annual appropriations for schools and pensions. He vehemently opposes any increase in taxation and in regard to it says, "I have arrived at the conclusion that the tax rate, already the highest ever levied in the state, not only should not be raised higher, but should and can be lowered, and appropriations should be reduced wherever it is possible to do so; that this can be done in many places without injustice to any deserving needy beneficiary of the state's bounty." He recommends that no extraordinary appropriation be made for any purpose whatever, and that every ordinary appropriation which is not a fixed charge upon the treasury be reduced to the lowest possible limit, and he furthermore says that schools and pensions will have to submit, for a time, at least, to the same necessity that all other objects of appropriation do, and that it will be necessary to revise the pension laws so as to confine its benefits to those who actually are in want and need it, and advises that the extra $400,000 added to the school fund be left off for two years. The governor seems to be acting in good faith and if the legislature will lay sentiment aside and follow his advice, the people will applaud their action.

TWO LONG SESSIONS SPENT IN DISCUSSING APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Some Minor Cuts Made, and a Snag Struck in the Fund to the Public Schools.

BANK EXAMINER GETS NOTHING

And the Railroad Commissioners Are Cut from $2,500 to $2,000.

MUST BE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE

Senate Spends Its Time in Discussing a Bill To Locate Tax Dodgers. Full Routine Report of the Doings in Both Legislative Branches.

PROGRAMME.

HOUSE.

- Meets.. .. .. 9 a. m.
- Appropriation bill the special order for.. ..10 a. m.
- Brandon pension bill the special order for.. ...12 m.
- General judiciary.. .. .. .. 3 p. m.
- Ways and means.. .. .. .. 3 p. m.
- General agriculture.. .. .. 3 p. m.

SENATE.

- Meets.. .. ..10 a. m.
- General judiciary.. .. .. .. 3 p. m.
- Military.. .. .. 3 p. m.

The house in an amiable mood assumed consideration of the appropriation bill yesterday, and took final action on all statehouse officers' salaries and all donations to public institutions, until it struck the public school fund. There it halted, and the whirlwind of debate which ensued was still shaking the capitol when the hour of adjournment was reached. As a result of the efforts of the juvenile filibusters on Monday night, the night sessions of the legislature were done away with, for the present at least, and afternoon sessions are to be held instead. Yesterday the house met at 9 o'clock in the morning, remained in session until 1, adjourned until 3, met at 3, adjourned at 5:30 o'clock, and during all this time worked hard on the appropriations bill. That it made considerable progress is shown by the fact that it reached the public schools appropriation.

MR. CHAPPELL, OF MUSCOGEE,
Who, as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Led the Debate.

With the single exception of the salary of the railroad commissioners, all the items that were expected to be contested passed without a word in dispute. The Constitution has already told how the pages and porters of the senate and the house are to be increased in number, and a motion to pay the elevator boy $3 a day instead of $2 prevailed. This ended the increase. Then the cut began, and one reduction after another favored by the appropriations committee was approved. When the appropriation of $2,500 a year to each of the railroad commissioners was reached a motion to amend by substituting $2,000 prevailed, and all the work of the friends of the commissioners was set at naught by a cyclone of affirmative votes. The commissioners will now have to carry their fight to the senate.

The unexpected happened when the house, after droning away on appropriations for salaries, was awakened by a motion to strike out the pay of the state bank examiner altogether. The contention was made that this salary, which amounts to $1,200 a year, went only to swell the income of the state treasurer, who got $2,000 a year for his services by direct appropriation. There was a short and sharp debate, but the positive assertion by Mr. Blalock and others that the state treasurer pocketed the $1,200 in addition to his own salary had the effect of striking out the appropriation altogether. But they took an entirely wrong view of the matter, and the action of the house is almost certain to be reconsidered.

MR. SLOAN, OF HALL,
Whose Speech in Favor of a Big School Appropriation Won Applause.

The act of 1891 says that the bank department of the state treasury shall be allowed one clerk, at a salary of $1,200 per annum, and the bank examiner and this clerk shall examine the banks of the state at least once a year. The legislature passing this act recognized the fact that the large amount of extra labor imposed on the treasurer, under its provisions, would require an additional clerk for his department, and knowing that under the constitution this could not be granted, they created by act the bank department and provided a clerk at $1,200. This appropriation has been used to pay the additional clerk employed in the treasury, or bank department of same, and has not been used as it has been made to appear, by the treasurer himself. The 130 banks under the supervision of the treasurer have been well and carefully examined each year since the act has been in force, and the interests of depositors have been carefully guarded.

The work is of the highest importance, requiring not only skill and ability as an accountant, but also discretion and good sound business judgment. The treasurer has been commended all over the state for his efficient management of the bank department and the careful way in which he has looked after the interests of depositors. Now to fail to provide the appropriation required under the act for a clerk will be a severe blow to the proper management of the most important department in the state government, and will leave the treasurer with only one clerk to do the enormous work required in the office, while he is away more than half of the year looking after the banks.

The debate upon the public school fund is printed in full in the routine report of the proceedings, and requires no special comment. Those who are trying to force the legislature to again increase the fund to $1,000,000 as against $600,000 do not openly say that they favor the present high rate of taxation or an increased rate, but the majority know that this must be the inevitable result. Messrs. Blalock, of Fayette; Price, of Oconee, and others who have steadfastly voted to reduce all other appropriations, halt at the public school fund, and say that those who realize the mistake the state made in increasing the appropriation $400,000 a year ago are opponents of the common schools. But this argument is likely to fail of its purpose. The bill will be up again this morning, and will stand as a continuous special order until it is disposed of.

MR. MORRIS, OF COBB,
Eloquent Advocate of Putting the Schools on the Old $600,000 Basis.

AN ACCEPTABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR . . . . $1.

One hundred Engraved Visiting Cards in fashionable style is a most acceptable present for either ladies or gentlemen. We furnish these for $1.00. Work done in our own factory here. No delay. Send for samples.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
JEWELERS AND ENGRAVERS, 47 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA

FREE!

Weak Men Restored Or No Expense for Treatment

WEAK MEN

A course of remedies—the marvel of medical science—and Apparatus indorsed by physicians will be sent ON TRIAL, WITHOUT ADVANCE PAYMENT. If not all we claim, return them at our expense.

MEN WHO ARE WEAK, BROKEN DOWN, DISCOURAGED, men who suffer from the effects of disease, overwork, worry, from follies or excesses, from unnatural drains, weakness or lack of development of any portion of the body, failure of vital forces, unfitness for marriage—all such men should "come to the fountain head" for a scientific method of marvellous power to vitalize, develop, restore and sustain. On request we will send description, with testimonials, in plain sealed envelope. (No C. O. D. imposition or other deception.) Address

Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

THE DAY IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

The General Appropriations Bill Comes Up for Consideration.

Before the special order of the day, which was the consideration of the general appropriations bill, was taken up in the house yesterday Mr. Campbell, of Muscogee, chairman of the committee on appropriations, offered a resolution which was adopted providing for afternoon sessions, in lieu of night sessions, pending the consideration of the general appropriations bill. Under the terms of the resolution the limits of the two daily sessions were thus fixed: Morning session from 9 o'clock a. m. to 1 o'clock p. m., and afternoon session from 3 o'clock p. m. to 5 o'clock p. m. Mr. Calvin, of Richmond, also offered a resolution which was adopted making ten minutes the limit of time allowed each member in which to argue any feature of the general appropriations bill which might become the subject matter of discussion.

Since the bill involved appropriations of different kinds and amounts, it was necessary to consider it in the committee of the whole house, and accordingly Mr. Knowles, of Fulton, was called to the chair for the purpose of presiding over the committee of the whole house, pending the discussion. On motion of Mr. Chappell, of Muscogee, the bill was taken up in paragraphs.

MR. PRICE, OF OCONEE,
Consistent Economist All Along the Line and an Able Advocate of Reform.

Salaries of Statehouse Officers.

Thereupon the clerk began to read the bill in paragraphs. Without objection the following appropriations were fixed by the house:

For salary of the governor of the state, $3,000; for salary of the secretary of state, $2,000; for salary of the treasurer of the state, $2,000; for salary of the comptroller general of the state, $2,000; for salary of the attorney general of the state, $2,000; for salary of the commissioner of agriculture, $2,000, and for salaries of prison commissioners, each $2,000.

Railroad Commissioners Suffer.

There was no ripple of disturbance on the surface of the legislative waters until the time came for regulating the salaries of railroad commissioners. In the general appropriations bill the salaries were fixed at $2,500. Mr. Lane, of Sumter, the author of the bill now pending in the legislature to reduce the salaries of railroad commissioners, moved to amend by striking out $2,500 and substituting in lieu thereof $2,000. Mr. Hall, of Bibb, argued that it was illegal to repeal or modify existing statutes through the medium of the general appropriations bill. He declared that the salaries of railroad commissioners were fixed by statute and that these salaries could not be reduced except by special legislation. Mr. Post, of Coweta, stated that he favored the pending bill of Mr. Lane, of Sumter, to reduce the salaries of railroad commissioners, but that he could not favor the amendment to reduce those salaries through the medium of the general appropriations bill. Mr. Morris, of Cobb, also opposed the amendment. He argued that the senate had not acted upon the pending bill of Mr. Lane, of Sumter, and that it was premature to reduce the salaries of commissioners in the general appropriations bill when they had not been reduced by statute. Mr. Johnson, of Bartow, and Mr. Blalock, of Floyd, both argued that if the state geological department could be abolished through the medium of the general appropriations bill the salaries of railroad commissioners could be reduced through the same medium. Mr. Bell, of Forsyth, advocated the amendment in line with Mr. Johnson, of Bartow, and Mr. Blalock, of Fayette. Mr. Brandon, of Fulton, Mr. Laing, of Terrell, and Mr. Chappell, of Muscogee, opposed the amendment. On being put to the house the amendment was adopted, the yeas being 94 and the nays 32. Accordingly, the salaries of railroad commissioners were reduced from $2,500 to $2,000.

These Salaries Remain.

Without opposition the following salaries were agreed upon:

For salary of the clerk of the railroad commission, $1,200; for salary of the state school commissioner, $2,000; for salary of state librarian, $1,800; for salary assistant librarian, $800; for salary of the resident physician of the state sanitarium, $2,500; for salaries of the secretaries and clerks of the executive office, $6,000; for salary of clerk of treasurer of state, $1,600; for salaries of clerks in the comptroller general's office, including insurance department and clerk in the wild land office, $4,000; for

Continued on Sixth Page.

DATE OF THE JUBILEE DRAWS NEAR; PREPARATIONS ALMOST FINISHED

Over Fifty Organizations Announce Their Intention of Entering the Great Parade.

PROMINENT MEN ON STAFF

Marshal West Receives Answers to Invitations.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEETS

Sub-Committees Will Be Named in Course of Next Few Days—Decoration Committee Is Meeting with Great Success.

As the date of Atlanta's big Jubilee draws nearer—it is only one week from today—the interest in the celebration is beginning to be felt in every part of the state, and, in fact, throughout the south. The famous men from various offices in life that have consented to be the guests of the city will attract thousands of people to Atlanta from all over the country, and through the different committees of the Jubilee association Atlanta is preparing to make extensive plans for the entertainment of her distinguished guests.

One of the ideas that the executive committee has worked upon throughout in preparing for the Jubilee is that of excluding entertainments of a political nature, not only because the guests who are to be in the city on that occasion are men of different political faiths, but also for the reason that the victory and the subsequent peace which the people of the south will celebrate was achieved not by one section, but by the whole country.

Probably to a greater extent than the Peace Jubilees recently held in Chicago and Philadelphia, the celebration in this city, to which every element will come, will be American in character.

The big parade, in which civic and military organizations will take part, to be held on the morning of December 15th, will surpass anything in the way of a demonstration ever held in Atlanta, and will be the distinct feature of the Jubilee outside of the grand banquet.

Fifty Organizations in Line.

Marshal West has received notifications from over fifty civic organizations alone, asking for places in the line of march, and the parade will in all probability be made up largely of such organizations. Each of the civic orders will have from one hundred to five hundred members in line, and in order to accommodate all of them the marshal has arranged for the parade to start on the south side of town, a number of blocks from the railroad.

This plan was adopted also for the reason that the parade should pass through the Jubilee arch at the corner of Peachtree and Edgewood avenue, on which work is expected to start in the course of the next day or two.

The staff of the grand marshal, to which Colonel West has devoted considerable time will be composed of some of the most distinguished men in military affairs in the country, and also a number from private life.

The marshal has sent out invitations to persons of prominence in nearly every state in the union asking them to be in Atlanta on the occasion of the Jubilee and accept positions on his staff.

Lamar Fontaine on Staff.

Mr. Lamar Fontaine, of Mississippi, the famous author of an old war song, and one of the best known survivors of General Lee's staff, was among the first to accept the invitation to ride on the staff of the grand marshal at the coming Jubilee.

General James O. Ladd, of South Carolina, has also consented to be a member of the staff, as well as Mr. W. P. Clyde, of New York city, one of the controllers of the Clyde Steamship Company of that city.

The big parade will be in full swing by the time it reaches the Jubilee arch, and the entire length of Peachtree will doubtless be crowded with spectators. Beginning with Ellis street, the sidewalks and street will be taken up by the children of the public schools, all of whom are to be furnished with flags for the occasion. The sight of 10,000 children massed together, with waving flags, will be one of the distinct features of the parade. It is understood that President McKinley has asked the privilege of seeing the school children of the city, and under the plan that has been agreed upon, the chief executive will have the opportunity to pass through the center of the mass.

The large reviewing stand to be occupied by President McKinley and his party will be placed at the junction of Peachtree and Ponce de Leon Circle, where the party will go ahead of the parade in order to review every portion of it.

Arch To Be an Ornament.

The Jubilee arch has been placed in the hands of the committee on decoration, and the members are confident that they will make of the structure an ornament that will do honor to the city. Chairman Jacobs said yesterday, in speaking of the arch:

"We have been delayed somewhat with the work, but the contract has been given out, and the builders have agreed to turn it over to the committee in finished condition before noon of the day before the big Jubilee begins. The arch will stretch across the street diagonally from the Silverman corner to a point below the Healy building, and through the center of it there will be room for everything in the parade to pass.

"The committee will spend a large sum of money on the structure, and there is no doubt that the feature in itself will be the means of drawing thousands to the city."

Reception Committee Meets.

The reception committee, composed of a large number of well-known citizens, met at Jubilee headquarters yesterday morning for the purpose of taking charge of the work which is soon to come before the body. The committee will be divided into sub-committees, consisting of two or three members each, for the purpose of looking after the different distinguished guests of the city upon their arrival.

Together with the executive committee of the Jubilee, the reception committee will meet the presidential train in a body, but the large portion of the guests will arrive during the afternoon and evening before the celebration, and each will be met by the sub-committees appointed to look after them.

The work of the committee was fully discussed at the meeting yesterday, and the sub-committees will be named by Chairman Mims at a meeting to be called in the course of the next few days.

The decoration committee is meeting with the best of success in getting the business men of the city to decorate their establishments for the two days of the Jubilee. The decoration will not only be undertaken on the business streets, but it is understood that all the homes on the principal streets of the city will manifest a great interest in the occasion, and decorate in honor of the famous men who are to be in Atlanta, as well as to do credit to such an occasion.

THE DEATH OF A. A. ERWIN.

He Was One of Troup County's Oldest Citizens.

Mr. A. A. Erwin, one of the oldest citizens of Troup county, died Monday evening at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. E. J. Collins, in West Point.

He was eighty-five years of age and was prominently known throughout western Georgia and eastern Alabama. In his younger days he was one of the most extensive farmers in all that section.

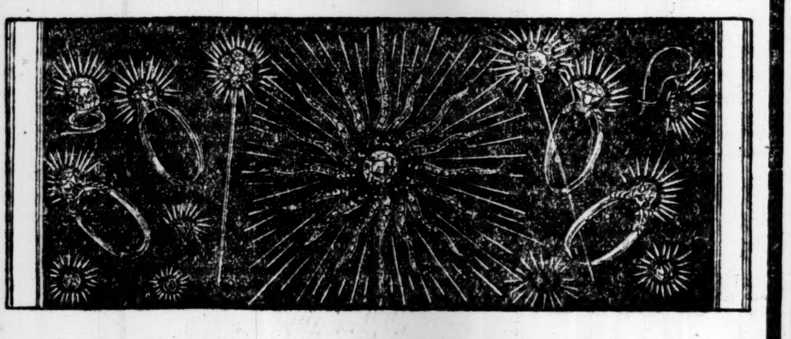
Mr. Erwin leaves five children, Mrs. E. J. Collins, of West Point; Mrs. P. T. Shutze, of Columbus; Mrs H. N. Merck, of Gainesville; Mrs. W. J. Campbell and Mr. Thomas E. Erwin, of Atlanta.

Death of a Little Child.

Patrolman A. D. Luck returned last night from Fairburn, where he had been to attend the funeral of his little niece, Minnie Luck, aged five. The child died at Carterville. She was the daughter of Captain A. M. Luck, of Carterville. The interment was at Shadner church, two miles from Fairburn.

Death of Mrs. Mary Bearden.

Mrs. Mary Bearden, wife of W. W. Bearden, 17 Hills avenue, died yesterday at the residence of her husband. Mrs. Bearden's remains will be sent to Gainesville today for interment.



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Our Loose Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Pearls, Opals, and Turquoise are carefully selected, and we are prepared to make any special designs to order on short notice. We have enlarged our store and we now have by far the largest stock and the best assortment of fine goods in the city at remarkably low prices.

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NO. 31 WHITEHALL STREET.

Write for our 96-Page Illustrated Catalogue of Silverware and Silver Novelties, Mailed Free.

ASTHMA CURED AT LAST.

Dr. H. Schiffmann Proves His Faith in His Remedy by Giving It Away.

Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann is a recognized authority on the subject of throat and lung diseases and has, during a practice of over thirty years, undoubtedly treated and cured more cases of Asthma and kindred diseases than any other doctor in the world. He announces that he has at last perfected a remedy which not only instantly relieves the worst attacks, but has permanently cured thousands of so called "incurable cases." Dr. Schiffmann has perfect confidence in his remedy, and in order to convince others of its merits in the quickest, surest way, he has arranged with the well-known druggists, Brown & Allen, 24 Whitehall street, to give a liberal sample package to each sufferer applying at their store next Thursday. An opportunity to test, without cost, a remedy so celebrated and promising so much, certainly should be eagerly grasped by every sufferer. Those living out of town will be sent a free sample not later than December 15th by writing name and address on a post card and sending to Dr. R. Schiffmann, 315 Rosabel street, St. Paul, Minn.

POOL BALLS AND HATCHETS.

Queer Weapons Used in a Lively Fight in a Negro Pool Room.

Late Monday night there was a battle in a negro poolroom on Ivy street, which is described as one of the worst fights that has occurred in the city this year.

The only one of the fighters who was caught was Alex Cobbins, and he was arraigned in the police court yesterday afternoon and fined $10.75.

Patrolman Jim Shepard stated in the court that he saw and heard only a part of the row. When he arrived on the scene five or six negroes had hatchets and four or five were throwing poolballs.

"I tell you, judge," said the officer, "it was fairly raining poolballs when I ran to the place."

Cobbin's claimed that he got mixed up in the row after it was started. A negro became angry about a game of pool and drew a hatchet. This was a signal for others to get hatchets, that being just now a favorite weapon in negro fighting circles, and as soon as the tomahawks came out the other men resorted to poolballs.

In the fight one negro got cut and Cobbins received a blow on the head from a ball.

All the others ran as soon as the police came up, and only Cobbins was nabbed.

MRS. MIMS TO LECTURE TONIGHT

Will Explain Christian Science at the Y. M. C. A.

Mrs. Mims will lecture tonight in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association on Christian Science. Those interested in this belief, as well as those who criticise and condemn it, are invited to be present. The lecture begins at 8 o'clock and no admission will be charged.

Ex-Governor Thompson, of South Caroline, now of New York city, whose literary taste is unquestioned, recently said of Mrs. Mims's lecture: "I read it with surprise and delight because of its literary beauty and merit, while the logic seemed unanswerable."

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS'
Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner.
Are the only preparations that will restore the hair to its original healthy condition. At all druggists.

"You Will Find It at Kamper's"

GENUINE BARGAINS.

FLOUR—A No. 1, $4 00 bbl.
SUGAR—"A" 21 lbs. $1 00.
RICE—New and White, 15 lbs $1.00.
OAT MEAL—Best Rolled, 40 lbs $1.00.
TEA—50c grade, 3 lbs. $1.00.
Pancake Flour 5c pkg.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store
...THE COFFEE ROASTERS...
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ON BUSINESS PROPERTY.
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OF NEW YORK.
BARKER & HOLLEMAN, AGENTS,
405-406-407 Gould Building.

Talk As You Like.

The Miller

stiff hat is the nobbiest hat of the season, but the new Pearl Hats with stitched edges and contrasting bands, which we have just gotten in, are equally as swell for those liking a soft hat.

The Gay Co.

Judge Our Suits

by those you bought from us in the past. While we sell better made and better fitting Suits today than we did last season, or the season before that, or the season before that, yet we are willing for you to judge us and know us by what we have done in the past. But this about our present showing: If our Suits have held their shape in the past they will hold it better now. If they fitted well last season they well fit better now. If they gave good service in times gone by they will give better service now. We will never be in business so long but what we can and will improve a bit over our preceding efforts, and it's this determination to improve that makes ours a good store to trade at.

Suits for Business, $10 to $20.

Suits for Dress, $10 to $25.

About Overcoats.

Here is a line of Overcoats no one can afford to pass. More to pick from and better made than ever. Better made than ever seems strange, as we are the makers, but such is the case. Every year—every season we have to better the garments of the preceding one. Always willing to learn and trying to learn to better our store, our goods and our service is our success. Thus it is that the Overcoats we offer you today are better than ever. They are here in Meltons, Kerseys, Cheviots, Coverts and Worsteds.

Some are $10. Some are $12. Some are $15. Some are $18.

Tailoring.

If you are extra hard to fit or please, or both, or like to have some point carried out in your clothes which we don't put in our ready-to-put on clothes, you are the man we had in mind when we put in our Tailoring Department.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Dep'ts.

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EISEMAN BROS.

OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA---15-17 WHITEHALL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

Continued from Fifth Page.

salary clerk of the commissioner of agriculture, $1,200, and for salary of the clerk of the state school commissioner, $1,200.

State Bank Examiners' Salary.

When the time came to fix the salary of the state bank examiner under the act of 1891. Mr. Park, of Greene, moved to strike out the line appropriating $1,200 for the salary of the state bank examiner. He argued that the state treasurer was doing this work and that he ought not to be drawing two salaries from the state. Mr. Blalock, of Fayette, said that he understood that the state treasurer received $1,200 from the banks in addition to this $1,200 from the state, and that he favored the motion of Mr. Park, of Greene, to strike out the appropriation. Mr. Everett, of Stewart, took the same position. Mr. Slaton, of Fulton, opposed striking out the appropriation. He argued that the work of examining banks was outside of the customary duties of the state treasurer and that he should receive extra compensation from the state. On being put to vote the appropriation was stricken out. The salary of the attorney general's stenographer was allowed to remain at $600 and that of the clerk of the prison commission at $1,200.

MR. KING, OF HOUSTON,
Who Did Not Make a Speech, but Whose Questions Were Pertinent.

For the Judicial Department.

There was no objection raised to the salaries fixed in the general appropriations bill for the judicial department of the government. Under this head the appropriations cover the following items:

For salaries of the supreme court judges, each, $3,000; for salaries of the superior court judges, each, $2,000; for salaries of solicitors general, each, $250; for salaries of the supreme court reporters, each, $2,000; for salaries of the supreme court stenographers, each, $1,500; for salary of the sheriff of the supreme court, $1,000.

For the Legislative Department.

In like manner the compensation fixed in the general appropriations bill for the legislative department of the government was adopted by the house, to-wit:

For compensation of the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives there is hereby appropriated the sum of $7 per dim, each, during the session of the general assembly and mileage at the rate of 10 cents per mile by the nearest practicable route in going to and returning from the capitol.

For compensation of members of the general assembly $4 per diem, each, and mileage at the rate of 10 cents per mile by the nearest practicable route in going to and returning from the capitol.

For compensation of the secretary of the state the sum of $60 per diem, out of which he shall pay the entire clerical expenses of the state, as provided by the act of October 8, 1879.

For compensation of the clerk of the house of representatives, the sum of $70 per diem, out of which he shall pay the entire clerical expenses of the house of representatives as provided by the act of October 8, 1879.

For compensation of the doorkeeper of the senate, doorkeeper of the house of representatives, messenger of the senate, messenger of the house of representatives, and postmaster of the house of representatives, $4 per diem, and the same mileage allowed members of the general assembly.

For compensation of three gallery keepers of the senate, and three for the house of representatives, $4 per diem each.

For compensation of three assistant doorkeepers of the senate and five assistant doorkeepers of the house of representatives, $4 per diem each.

For compensation of the chaplain of the senate and of the house of representatives, each $4 per diem.

For compensation of five porters of the senate and eight porters of the house of representatives, $2 per diem each.

For compensation of six pages of the senate and eight pages of the house of representatives, $2, and one elevator boy, $3 per diem, each.

For compensation of one attendant of the senate and one attendant of the house of representatives, for services in keeping and cleaning the water closets at the capitol during the session, $2 per diem each.

For compensation of the several committeemen of the senate and house of representatives in visiting the various public institutions of the state, to be paid on an itemized statement furnished by the members of said committees, not exceeding $6 each, to defray the actual and necessary expenses of each member for the whole service, or so much thereof as may be necessary; provided; they shall only receive an amount equal to the money actually paid out by them.

To pay the incidental expenses of the general assembly, to be paid on an itemized account presented to the governor by the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives, $85 for the house of representatives and $50 for the senate, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

To pay the bills for stationery furnished the general assembly, $700, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

What State Institutions Get.

Under section 4 of the general appropriations bill there was little debate and the following provisions were adopted by the house:

For support and maintenance of the Academy for the Blind and for salaries of its officers, $18,000.

For support and maintenance of the School for the Deaf and pay of its officers, attaches, etc., $25,000.

For the support and maintenance of the Georgia State sanitarium for the year 1899 $275,000, and for the year 1900 $275,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended only when directed by the board of trustees.

For the State university at Athens the sum of $8,000.

For the State university for the support and maintenance of the School of Technology, $20,000.

For the State university for the support and maintenance of the Georgia Normal and Industrial college, $20,400, and for repairs $456.

For the State university for support, maintenance and repairs in buildings of the North Georgia Agricultural college, a branch of the university located at Dahlonega, the sum of $6,000, and $600 insurance.

For State university for support and maintenance of the State Normal school at the Rock college at Athens for training and instructing teachers, $12,500.

For the university for the colored people under the act approved November 26, 1890, the sum of $8,000, to be drawn only in accordance with the conditions prescribed in said act.

For the payment of the interest known as the "land script fund," and due the State university, $6,314.14.

There was some debate over the $12,500 appropriation for Rock college. On account of the practical work of the institution, Mr. Jordan, of Jasper, was in favor of making the appropriation $20,000. He thought this was little enough for the institution which was engaged in educating teachers, especially in view of the present needs of that institution. Mr. Erwin, of Clarke, favored Mr. Jordan's amendment. Mr. Blalock, of Fayette, suggested $18,000; Mr. Lane, of Bibb, $16,000, and Mr. Howard, of Chattahoochee, $13,000. Finally, on motion of Mr. Chappell, of Muscogee, $12,500 was agreed upon.

Advocated by Mr. Morris.

When the time came for acting upon the matter of providing for the support and maintenance of the common schools of the state, Mr. Adams, of Putnam, moved to amend the general appropriations bill by striking out $600,000 and substituting $300,000 in lieu thereof. Mr. Everett, of Stewart, moved to amend by striking out $600,000 and substituting $1,000,000 in lieu thereof. Mr. Morris, of Cobb, took the floor for the purpose of advocating the recommendations of the committee. He argued that in view of the stringency of the times the sum of $600,000 was amply sufficient for the support and maintenance of the common schools of the state. He said that he had come to the legislature pledged to the reduction of taxes and that the only way in which to accomplish this result was to apply the knife to that fund which materially increased taxes. He declared that unless this fund was cut it would be impossible for the legislature to give the taxpayers of the state any relief. Moreover, he declared that Governor Candler himself had taken this position on the stump.

MR. ROSE, OF CAMDEN,
Whose Address in Favor of a Million Dollar Appropriation Made a Hit.

"Did Governor Candler electioneer in that way over the state?" inquired Mr. Bush, of Miller.

"I am unable to say," replied Mr. Morris. "But that was the position which he took in Cobb county." Mr. Bush then wanted to know if there were any educational institutions in Cobb county in which Mr. Morris was interested other than the schools for the country children. Mr. Morris replied that there were not. He argued that he represented the taxpayers of Cobb county both in the city and in the country. He said that it could not be said of him that he was opposed to educating the poor children of the state when he had sprung himself from the rural districts. In justice to the taxpayers of Georgia he declared that it was necessary to scale every appropriation, and he maintained that since he had consistently voted to reduce other appropriations he felt obliged to advocate the reduction of the common school appropriation. He stated that under ordinary circumstances he would be opposed to reducing that appropriation, but that in view of the stringency of the times there was no other alternative. Mr. Morris spoke with great earnestness. He was several times interrupted with questions.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket-book. 12,500,000 boxes sold, 400,000 cases cured. Buy NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

STOP CHEWING!

Opposed to Reduction.

Mr. Rose, of Camden, was next recognized. He said that he came from the extreme southeastern corner of the state, but that, speaking for the tax payers of Camden county, he was opposed to any reduction in the common school appropriation. He argued that there was no fund in the state treasury which was more justly distributed than the fund in question. He said that the tax payers of Camden county were not better off than the tax payers of other counties in Georgia, but that they would cheerfully bear the burden of supporting the common schools of the state in the best manner possible. Instead of reducing the appropriation to the common schools of the state, he favored increasing it.

MR. BLALOCK, OF FAYETTE,
Who Wants To Reduce Salaries, but Opposes the Reduction of Appropriations.

Mr. Sloan Grows Eloquent.

Mr. Sloan, of Hall, made one of the strongest speeches of the session in opposition to reducing the common school appropriation. He said that the great majority of the tax payers in Georgia were not groaning under the burden imposed upon them by the support and maintenance of the common schools of the state. He said that most of the complaint came from those rich tax payers who could well afford to endure the burden. In this connection he stated that he had recently conversed with four tax payers in Hall county, worth respectively $40,000, $60,000, $80,000 and $120,000, and that the only one of these four tax payers who urged him to vote for reducing the common school appropriation was the one worth $120,000. He said that he understood the sentiment of the people of Hall county, and that he believed that he represented that sentiment in opposing any reduction in the common school appropriation

Mr. Hall, of Bibb, next took the floor, but he gave it up in order that the committee of the whole house might rise and report progress. He was then informed by the chair that he would be entitled to the floor when the discussion was resumed in the afternoon.

In Honor of President McKinley.

Before the house adjourned Mr. Hardwick, of Washington, introduced a joint resolution, which was adopted, providing for the appointment of a joint committee of five from the house and three from the senate to confer with Governor Candler relative to the entertainment of President McKinley next week.

Mr. Hall's Argument.

Before the special order of the day was taken up in the house yesterday afternoon some little time was consumed in other matters. Finally, at 3:30 o'clock, the house resolved itself into the committee of the whole house for the purpose of resuming the discussion of the general appropriations bill. Mr. Hall, of Bibb, then took the floor. He argued that unless the common school appropriation was reduced it would be necessary to increase the tax rate. He maintained that in justice to the tax payers of the state the legislature of Georgia could not afford to increase the tax rate. He said that he represented hundreds of humble tax payers in Bibb county who could not stand the burden of increased taxation, and who would be compelled to sacrifice their property if the tax rate was increased. On account of the embarrassment which would thus arise, he declared that he was compelled to favor the cut in common school appropriation. He declared that the burden of increased taxation would fall more heavily upon the humble taxpayers of the state than upon the rich tax payers, and that such being the case, it behooved the legislature of Georgia to act cautiously in the matter.

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Sheltering Arms Cafe
and Food Exhibit,
No. 20 East Alabama Street,
EVERY DAY
Commencing Dec. 5th, Until Dec. 18th.
Special Attraction Jubilee Days.

Mr. Everett's Able Plea.

Mr. Everett, of Stewart, next secured the recognition of the chair. He said that he planted himself squarely upon the declaration of the last state democratic platform when he undertook to espouse the cause of the common schools of this state. He declared that no higher obligation rested upon Georgia than the obligation of training her children for useful citizenship. He contended that Georgia could readily appropriate $1,000,000 to the support and maintenance of the common schools of the state, and he furthermore contended that if some measure could be devised for making tax dodgers pay their just dues it would be possible to still further increase this sum. He argued that Georgia's greatest trouble today was not in her poverty, but in her inability to reach property which now escapes the digest, and that effective measures ought to be adopted looking to the correction of this evil. Mr. Everett argued that the children of the state were in sore need of educational advantages, and that no amount which the state saw fit to expend upon them would be wasted. Mr. Everett made one of the strongest arguments of the debate.

Mr. Denny Advocates Reduction.

Mr. Denny, of Floyd, who next obtained the floor, strongly favored the reduction of the common school appropriation to the basis of $600,000. He said that the state had reason to regret the action of the legislature two years ago in making the appropriation $1,000,000, and that from every part of Georgia the cry for reduction had come. He said that he was the friend of the common schools of the state, and that if times were better he would not withhold from them one dollar. He declared that he greatly deplored the disposition on the part of some members to array the town and city against each other in this debate and he took the position that both the town and the county should unite in reducing taxes. He argued that nothing tended more effectively to prevent capital from coming into the state than high tax rates. On that account he declared that he felt obliged to advocate the reduction of the common school appropriation.

Strong Plea of Mr. Ellis.

Mr. Ellis, of Bibb, next took the floor and made one of the most impressive arguments of the debate. He declared that sentiments had been expressed on the floor which ought to put members to shame. He said that the question which members ought to ask themselves was not what will my constituents think of me, but what is my duty in this matter? He declared that in the present crisis of the state it was the duty of the legislature to consider the taxpayers of the state no less than the children of the state. He argued that to increase the burden of taxation at the present time would be to reduce the taxpayers of the state to want. He said that he was no pessimist and that he believed that by giving the state some relief at this time she would soon be able to rally from her temporary embarrassment.

Mr. Blalock Opposes.

Mr. Blalock of Fayette, took the floor next. He argued that every man who had spoken in favor of reducing the common school appropriation had come from the cities of the state. He said that he did not consider it fair that members who represented counties in which there were local systems of education should begrudge the small pittance enjoyed by the children of the state in less favored counties. He said that if the county was to be denied the advantages of which it stood in such urgent need, it would be necessary for those living in the country to flock to the cities. Mr. Blalock was heard with close attention and every sentiment which he advanced was well received. He closed by saying that every dollar spent upon the children of Georgia was money invested with good interest.

Mr. Calvin's Argument.

Mr. Calvin, of Richmond, next addressed the committee in favor of striking out the $400,000 extra appropriation to common schools and returning to the $600,000 appropriation. Mr. Calvin said he did not approve the discussion of the pending question with the fact constantly and controllingly in mind that Houston county, under existing conditions, receives through school appropriations and pension fund $3,000 a year more than she pays the state in taxes, or that Dooly county receives from these sources $2,500 a year more than she pays the state in taxes; or that the county of Richmond pays $125,000 and receives in return only $56,000 a year. Nor would he discuss the question from that point of view which shuts out everything except the relationship between the rural districts and the towns and cities. He deprecated anything that would lead to antagonism between country and city. He recalled the fact for a number of years up to 1888 a proposition to levy a tax of one-tenth of one per cent in support of common schools failed in successive houses to obtain even an approximation to a constitutional majority. In 1888 Mr. McDonald, of Ware, proposed an appropriation of $500,000 a year. That was the first direct appropriation suggested. The house thought it wiser to make haste slowly, and voted an appropriation of $165,000 for 1889 and $335,000 for 1890. That was in consonance with the policy of the commonwealth and there was never a word of protest from the people. In 1890 the legislature went a step further and added $100,000 a year to the appropriation, making it $600,000 for the years 1891 and 1892. In 1892 the figure was fixed at $600,000 for each of the years 1893 and 1894, and the provision for a gradual increase of the fund was inserted in the appropriation act; namely, that if the digest for 1893 and 1894 should prove to be in excess of $475,000,000, the tax levy on the excess should go to the school fund. Under this wise and conservative provision $88,000 was added to the fund in 1893. He said that members seemed to think that if the $400,000 was not continued the schools would be closed.

"That is a groundless idea," said he. "Take $400,000 from the fund of '98 and you have enough to run the schools five months, which is as long as the majority of the people can utilize them. Take $400,000 from the fund of '98 and you have $70,000 more than you had in 1897, and $79,000 more than you had in 1886. Why, in the present year we have operated a term of six and a half months or 130 days, which is within six days of the term operated by the state of Maine, where in 1896 the average attendance on the schools was 83 per cent of the enrollment, while in Georgia the average attendance was only 59 per cent of the enrollment. Adopt the amendment I have sent to the clerk's desk, giving $600,000 for the year 1899 and the year 1900, and the tax levy from an increase in the digest over $412,000,000. This will provide a gradual increase in the fund till six months schools can be provided. Local taxation is the true policy as to public education. The policy of Georgia should be that which distinguishes the management of the Peabody fund, the most splendid benefaction in aid of education the world has ever known; 'My gift contemplates a liberal contribution on your part' Let the people of the several counties supplement the moneys they receive from the state fund and they will have better schools and longer terms."

MAKE YOUR BOY HAPPY
TOY WAGONS
steel bed and steel wheel,
Price, 75c and up.
TRICYCLES,
$3.00 to $6.00.
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An elegant line of Carvers and Silver Plated Ware for Wedding and Xmas Presents.
60 PEACHTREE ST. ANDERSON HARDWARE CO., 57 N. BROAD ST.

Before addressing the chair Mr. Calvin sent to the clerk's desk an amendment, in which he proposed to fix the common school appropriation at $600,000, with the proviso that any funds arising from the increase of the tax returns in excess of $412,000,000 should also go to the common school fund.

Advocates Reduction.

Mr. Easterlin, of Macon, and Mr. Bell, of Forsyth, both strongly favored the reduction of the common school appropriation and made able speeches. Mr. Easterlin thought the fund had been growing too fast of late years. Mr. Bell declared that it was necessary either to reduce the common school appropriation or to increase the tax rate.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Park, of Green, fixing the common school appropriation at $800,000, together with such funds as might arise from the tax returns in excess of $825,000,000.

Mr. Chappell's Argument.

Mr. Chappell, of Muscogee, chairman of the committee on appropriations, next took the floor and argued strongly in support of reduction. He declared that the appropriation of two years ago was experimental and that the state had reason to regret the action of the legislature at that time. He argued that the increase in the common school population constituted no warrant for increasing the common school appropriation, since the increase in the former had aggregated only 9 per cent in five years.

Mr. King, of Houston, opposed reduction. He argued that the children in the rural districts were entitled to the best educational advantages which the state could give and that if the state failed to do her duty in this matter it would injure the rural districts.

In Favor of Reduction.

Mr. Lane, of Bibb, argued that in the discussion of the matter before the house it was the duty of the members to rise above political considerations. He took the position that the treasury of the state was embarrassed and that in order to meet the deficiency which existed it was necessary to reduce the appropriation to the common schools of the state. He denied that he favored reducing the appropriation merely because he hailed from one of the cities of the state. He said that he had no sympathy with that argument. He declared that it was not right to reduce appropriations in some cases and then refuse to reduce them in others. He took the position that the scaling process should commence at the top and end at the bottom. He declared that the situation could be met in no other way.

Mr. Tatum Opposed.

Mr. Tatum, of Dade, opposed reducing the appropriation to $600,000. He said that he was not opposed to economy in the right direction. He took the position that expenditures should not be reduced at the expense of the poor children of Georgia, who were dependent upon the common schools of the state. He said that he could not agree with Mr. Denny, of Floyd, that the rate of taxation in Georgia was keeping capital out of the state and that even if that were true it would not relieve Georgia of the obligation resting upon her.

Mr. Bryan, of Floyd, took the floor next. He argued that the producers of the country were the tax payers of the country and that in justice to the tax payers of the country he was in favor of reducing the appropriation to the common schools of the state to $600,000. At the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech the committee of the whole house dissolved to report progress.

TAX REFORM IN THE SENATE.

The McLester Bill Takes Up Most of the Time of the Upper House.

There was a slim attendance in the senate yesterday, but most of those present had something to say for or against the tax reform bill which is now before them on final passage. Its author is Senator McLester, one of the most popular members of the upper house, but the bill was slightly changed in committee, and is now known as "senate substitute bill No. 1." It has been printed by request of the senate and every member had a copy of the measure confronting him on his desk when the senate met yesterday morning. This made the discussion clear and comprehensive to all who listened to the discussion which followed the third reading of the bill.

The bill provides that on or before the 1st day of March next, after the passage of the act, the county commissioners, and where there is no board of county commissioners, then the ordinary of each of the several counties in this state, shall furnish the judge of the superior court of the circuit with the names and addresses of seven intelligent, upright freeholders of the county recognized as men of ability and integrity and from different sections of the county, and from among the men whose names are so furnished the judge of the circuit shall appoint three assessors for said county.

Mr. Wright spoke for the bill, saying he did not wish to go home and say he had made no effort to relieve the overburdened tax payers of the state. Mr. Webb was opposed to the bill as a whole, as he thought it was a reflection on the people of the state. Mr. Wight said he represented a district in which there were many honest people, but in his home city tax values were investigated at a cost of $150 last year, and yet the taxes were increased $2,750. Mr. Wingfield said that it was a weakness of human nature to get out of paying taxes. Many people dodged, but the farmer's property consisted of horses and land, which could not be hidden. Mr. Mann opposed the bill, as he thought it savored of the Spanish inquisition.

The bill increased the expenses of the state to a certainty, with a probability of getting something in return. Mr. Gross, the populist member, favored the bill. Mr. Hand said he had been informed that one city paid $15,000,000 more for city taxes than for county taxes. Mr. Redding favored the bill, as he thought there was much property all over the state which was not taxed and which should be reached. Mr. Little offered an amendment that all property should be assessed the same in the county as in the city. When there was a board of tax assessors a few years ago the members spent too much time in hunting up billy goats and poor lands. The amendment was adopted. Mr. Daniel offered an amendment, which was adopted, fixing the time for the work to begin as the first of May.

Mr. Hand asked the members to help perfect the bill, as it contained reforms to which the outgoing governor was pledged: it was a bill to which the present governor was pledged and one which was presented by the comptroller general.

SIEGEL'S CAFE AT THE MAJESTIC.
Table D' Hote Breakfast from 7:00 to 9:00
Sundays from 8:00 to 10:00
Table D' Hote Luncheon from 12:30 to 2:30
Table D' Hote Dinner from 6:00 to 8:00
Sundays from 1:00 to 3:00
A LA CARTE ALL DAY.
Arrangements for table board by the month can be made at the office.

Mr. Underwood offered an amendment that was not to divulge the way in which any assessor may vote. The amendment was adopted. Mr. West offered an amendment to strike out all the provisions of the act by which the assessors are to be paid a per cent on property that has not been given in, and which provides for imposing a penalty of 50 per cent and requires taxes to be paid on the property as well as on the additional 50 per cent penalty added, and also providing that there may be no appeal from the decision of the assessors. Mr. Wight wanted to amend by striking out that part of the bill providing for paying the assessors 5 per cent commission. Mr. Wight's amendment was adopted. Mr. Little objected to the per cent feature. Mr. McGhee also objected, and spoke for Mr. West's substitute. Mr. Fouche moved that further consideration of the bill be discontinued until this morning immediately after the reading of the journal, and his motion was adopted.

The house bill of Mr. Ousley, of Lowndes, to amend the act incorporating the town of Valdosta was passed. A house bill by Mr. McDonough, of Chatham, to repeal the act creating the board assessors for the city of Savannah, was passed. The bill by Messrs. Mayson and George, of DeKalb, to incorporate the town of Edgewood, was also passed. Then, at 1:15 p. m., the senate adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

WANTED—Salesmen.

WANTED—Energetic traveling man to sell Georgia sugar cane syrup as side line. Good pay. Address P. O. box 61, Quitman, Ga. 12-7-4t

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—An all round man on small farm, near city; fine horses, carriage, etc. Office 38 Peters street.

WANTED—Experienced hotel order cook; must be first class. P. O. box 465. 12-7-2t

WANTED—A competent white cook, male or female, reference required; good wages. Address P. O. box 128, Anniston, Ala. 12-7-3t

WANTED—Active, intelligent canvassers; big pay and permanent employment. National Encyclopedia Co., 404 Fitten building.

WANTED—HELP—Job compositor wanted to go to Savannah, Ga.; to a reliable, sober, capable job printer, a steady job. Apply at Byck Bros. & Co., 27 Whitehall street.

WANTED—Five bakers at once. Apply to Norcross, 523 Cotton avenue, Macon, Ga.

PHYSICIAN—Registered in Georgia, willing to work in office for advertiser on salary. Apply room 116, Hotel Marion.

OUR MEN make $15 to $50 weekly; our goods sell themselves; agents wanted everywhere; exclusive territory; sample furnished; write Cincinnati Leafner Suspender and Belt Co., B. 339, Cincinnati, O.

PLEASANT home work for men or women, day or evening; $6 to $12 weekly; no canvassing or experience needed; plain instructions and work mailed on application. Brazilian Mfg. Co., New York City.

WANTED HELP—Female.

LADIES to embroider. Good paying, easy work sent to your home. Addressed envelope for sample and materials. Empire Embroidery Works, 23 Duane street, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A position as telegraph operator. Apply box 71, Tennille, Ga.

WANTED—By January 1st, a position by a practical double-entry bookkeeper, as principal or assistant; can give best of references and security, if required. Address K., care Constitution.

WANTED—To Exchange.

WANTED to exchange lot of machinery for lumber and shingles, or real estate in Chattanooga, Tenn. Address P. O. Box 64, Chattanooga, Tenn. 12-4-7-11

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER—Visible writing, no lifting of carriage; direct inking; unequaled speed; strong manifolding; the leader of standard typewriters. Also neostyles, mimeographs and all kinds of second hand typewriters and supplies. Write for prices. Edwin A. Hardin Company, No. 16 N. Pryor street.

WANTED—Agents.

CANVASSERS in every town, county and state for Lowry's Fireproof Cooking Utensils; big commissions; exclusive territory; correspond for full particulars. W. B. Lowry, Roseville, O. 12-7 tues wed thur

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the winter, also special rewards for good work; $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15th next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season; good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 11—18—26t

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To rent for next week, six tables 3x4, and 24 chairs. Address Table, care Constitution.

WANTED—One burglar-proof safe, medium size. Answer, stating price and where safe can be seen. Safe, care Constitution. 12-7-wed fri sun tues

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At a bargain a good storehouse on Mitchell street. L. V. S., this office.

PERSONAL.

CAMERAS GIVEN AWAY. The Columbian Book Co., 81 and 83 Whitehall st. 12—4—sun, tues thurs sat sun.

WHY PAY high prices for your steak and roast, when you can get them at Fulton Market Co., No. 15 Marietta st., for 8 and 10 cents per pound. Telephone 1430. 12-2-7t

HOW doctors, dentists, pharmacists, undergraduates, skillful, can soon graduate. Box 196, Chicago. 11-28 1m

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. 2. Tel. 1956 2 calls

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Few Georgia bonds; will pay for 4½s (1915) 121; 4½ (1909) 116½; 3½ (1934) 110½. If you have other bonds for sale, write us. John Blackmar Co., Columbus, Ga. 12-7-wed thur fri sun

I HAVE a client who wishes to buy Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway (5 per cent stamped) bonds. Write me, naming number of bonds for sale and price. T. A. Hammond, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Carriages, Horses, Etc.

FOR SALE—The best horse, buggy and harness for the money, at Capital City stables, corner Hunter and Forsyth streets. Chas. S. Thomas, manager.

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS,
51 Whitehall Street.

For Sale by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall St.

800 acres very fertile lands in Wilcox county, Georgia. Sound timber, lays well, at $1.25 acre. This land is in one of the twenty counties that pays more taxes than they receive from state.

180 acres near Decatur, Ga.; 100 acres bottom land; 8-room house. Price $2,800.

40 acres, one mile from College Park. Fair mules, wagon and harness and farming implements—all for $2,600.

See T. H. Sappington, who will take pleasure in showing any of the above.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 41 North Broad Street.

13-r. h., Central Place	$35 00
11-r. h., Boulevard	35 00
10-r. h., Whitehall street	37 50
11-r. h., Hurt street, Inman Park	40 00
10-r. h., Crew street	30 00
8-r. h., Mangum street	30 00
8-r. h., Whitehall street	25 00
8-r. h., Forrest avenue	20 00
8-r. h., Auburn avenue	25 00
7-r. h., Harris street	20 00
7-r. h., Little street	12 50
6-r. h., Young street	16 00
6-r. h., Pulliam street	12 50
6-r. h., Ormond street	12 50
6-r. h., East Hunter street	16 00
6-r. h., Capitol avenue	16 00
6-r. h., McAfee street	16 00
5-r. h., Guilatt street	13 50
5-r. h., Loyd street	12 50

List your property with us.

DROPSY CURED

With all its complications. A valuable discovery. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Atlanta, Ga., cure Dropsy in all its various forms. Have made Dropsy and its Complications a Specialty for the last twenty years, with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases, after having been pronounced utterly hopeless by eminent physicians. Are constantly treating from 100 to 300 persons all over the United States and Canada. Order ten days' trial treatment FREE by mail.
DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, ATLANTA, GA.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

MONEY TO LEND, payable monthly or otherwise, at lowest rates of interest; no commissions charged. Real estate notes bought. Equitable Loan and Security Co.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

5 AND 6 per cent money to loan on real estate, 1 to 10 years; money here for quick loans. W. A. Foster, room 18, Jos. E. Brown building, corner Pryor and Wall streets.

FOR FARM LOANS, lowest rates, best terms, payments to suit, come direct to W. P. Davis, atty., 613 Temple court, Atlanta.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—For Peace Jubilee, folding wire cots, standard make; one dozen or more each order, $1 each, delivered Atlanta. Chattanooga Spring Bed Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. 12-7-2t

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! Fine select oysters at 25c per quart at Fulton Market Co., No. 15 Marietta st. Telephone 1430. 12-2-7t

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH taught grammatically by Professor Louis Devineau, from Paris; conversation, grammar, literature; lessons in class and private. 428 Peachtree street, corner Pine. 12-7-1f

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—To reliable party, 150-acre dairy farm on the Boulevard, just east of Piedmont park. H. L. Wilson, 10 Alabama street. 12-4 sun wed sun

MATRIMONIAL.

LADY ACQUAINTANCE wanted by refined, good looking gentleman 29. Now engaged extensive manufacturing business in New York city, with good income, where will make future home. Lady must have means, refinement, good looks and be of good family. Object matrimony. Reference and picture exchanged. Address Lock Box 331, New London, Conn. 12-7-2t

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—8-room house No. 131 Ivy street; gas and water; price $25. Apply to John C. Evins, 20 E. Hunter St.

FOR RENT—Two-story house near exposition cars, with large room on ground floor, suitable for restaurant during Jubilee; chance to make big money. Inquire 16½ Whitehall street, room 11.

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

AN 8-ROOM furnished house for rent cheap if taken immediately. Call and see house and proprietor at 17 East Fair St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EIGHT OR TEN one-horse loads of marble chippings and other trash can be had by removing it from 50 Loyd street; splendid for filling a washout.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—To sell good country paper that pays its owner well; one of best subscription lists in Georgia; plenty advertising and good job work; private reasons for selling. Party with cash can address R. Alexander, Constitution office, Atlanta, Ga. 12-7-wed sun

SAFETY in speculation; $100 invested in grain or stocks by our safe method plan will pay $1,000 profit within thirty days. References furnished. Write for particulars. Richard Oliver, banker and broker, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago. 12-4—wed-sun

ENERGETIC business man will invest from $10,000 to $50,000 in legitimate business, manufacturing preferred; business must bear closest investigation; no wildcat scheme or agents noticed; give particulars in letter. Address room 43, Warder building, Washington, D. C. dec 7 3t

PARTNER WANTED with capital to take interest in well organized dry goods business in live southern city of 10,000 inhabitants. Address H. D., Atlanta Constitution. 11-19-30t

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is valuable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga., room 419 Austell building.

LOST.

LOST—Chatelain purse, silver, with pin. Return to T. E. Ladd, 74 N. Broad.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—One bay mare, reaches about 800 pounds, and open buggy, light in construction. Any information leading to recovery will be rewarded. C. W. O'Connor, 11 N. Forsyth.

BOARDERS WANTED.

HOTEL ALHAMBRA, Peachtree street, large fireplaces, table and permanent board at reasonable prices. 11-13-1m

ASSASSIN'S STAB MADE IN THE DARK

E. J. O'Neill Assaulted While Going to His Home.

HE NEARLY BLED TO DEATH

Could Only Give a Disconnected Account of the Affair.

MAY YET DIE FROM HIS SERIOUS WOUNDS

Wound Was in the Throat—Scene Near Where Baker Bass Was Killed—Police Investigating.

Covered with blood that flowed from a ghastly wound in his throat, E. J. O'Neill, clerk of the Seaboard Air-Line railroad, staggered into his home, No. 198 Courtland street, last night about 9 o'clock and fell fainting upon the floor of the hall.

Physicians were summoned and under treatment the half-dying man recovered sufficiently to give a disconnected account of an attack that had been made on him by some unknown person in a dark alley.

At a late hour last night he was very low and he may die from the injury.

O'Neill was so weak from loss of blood that he could only with great difficulty tell of what happened to him.

He left the Seaboard Freight depot about 8:30 o'clock to go home and went out Peachtree as far as Ellis street. As he was passing the mouth of an alley on Ellis street, and in the rear of the Aragon hotel, he was suddenly assaulted by a man, who drove a knife-blade into his neck. He staggered and half fell. He felt that the blood was pouring from a wound in his throat and his first thought was to reach home and medical assistance. He walked half a block and saw a negro man, to whom he gave half a dollar to support him as far as No. 198 Courtland street. He did not wish to wait for a cab and walked all the way.

When he reached his home O'Neill's clothing was saturated with blood and he had nearly bled to death. All along the sidewalk where he had walked were pools of blood.

Dr. Holmes attended O'Neill and he found much trouble in staunching the flow of blood.

The wound was in the throat and just below the point of the chin. It looked as if it had been made with a sharp-pointed knife or a dagger.

O'Neill was too ill to talk when a Constitution reporter reached the house last night. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Gannon, said:

"We know of no enemy Mr. O'Neill could have had who would have wished to kill him. He believes, and so do we, that he was assaulted either for the purpose of robbery or was mistaken for some one else."

O'Neill was married about two months ago to Miss Nellie Gannon. He works as a stenographer in an office of the Seaboard Air-Line freight depot. He never drinks and is regarded as an exceptionally quiet citizen.

The assault on O'Neill last night was very near the spot where Baker Bass was assassinated about three or four years ago.

The police are making an effort to gather further details about the affair, and if possible to get hold of some clue which will lead to the arrest of the person who assaulted O'Neill.

Jacobs' Pharmacy.

A Christmas Present for a Gentleman ....

Safety Razors.

The Griffon Safety Razor Improved is a great invention which renders shaving an easy and convenient luxury and totally obviates all danger of cutting the face. The blades are made of the finest steel, and are fully concave ground. Blades are easily removed, and when placed in the handle which accompanies, each razor can be honed and sharpened as easily as an ordinary razor.

Each $1.10

Extra blade for Griffon Razor 50c

The Griffon Safety Favorite case contains one safety frame and seven blades—one blade for each day in the week. It is a very elaborate and handsome affair, put up in morocco case and lined with satin.

Price each................. $7.50

Powers' Shaving Cream..50c

Williams' Shaving Sticks 20c

Swinging Razor Strops, ... 35c to $1.25

Shaving Mugs, 20c, 35c, 50c

" Brushes, 25c, 35c, 75c

" Mirrors, plain and magnifying glass $2.00

JACOBS' PHARMACY.

TWO STORES:

6-8 Marietta. 23 Whitehall.

WILL BE RARE MUSICAL TREAT

The Morgan Quartet Will Be at the Grand Friday Night.

FINE PROGRAMME TO BE GIVEN

There May Be Seven Instead of Six Concerts in the Present Series.

The programme of the Morgan string quartet, which was published in Sunday's Constitution, has been slightly changed and two songs by Miss Dodge, the charming soprano singer who accompanies the quartet, have been added. The programme, as changed and as it will be given Friday evening of this week, is as follows:

Quartet, opus 44, No. 1, in D major—Mendelssohn. Molto allegro, vivace, menuetto (un poca allegretto), andante expressivo ma con moto, presto con brio.

"Slumber Aria," from "l'Africaine," Meyerbeer—Miss Elizabeth Dodge.

"Adagio," Ries; "Hungarian Dance," Brahms-Joachim—Miss Geraldine Morgan.

"My Heart is a Lute," Damrosch; "In the Woods," McDowell—Miss Dodge.

"Cavatina," Morgan; "Minuet," Ariosti—Mr. Paul Morgan.

Quartet, opus 33, No. 3, in C major, Haydn. Allegro moderato, scherzando (allegretto), adagio, rondo, presto.

From present indications the officers of the Atlanta Concert Association, under whose auspices the Morgan quartet comes to Atlanta, think that there will probably be one concert in addition to the series of six which will certainly be given. This is pleasant news for members of the association and music-loving people generally.

All forms of scrofula, sores, boils, pimples and eruptions are quickly and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Lieutenant A. A. Clark, formerly of Cuthbert, Ga., but more recently of Guantanamo, Cuba, spent yesterday in the city, leaving last night for Macon.

Lieutenant Clark is with Colonel Ray's regiment. Enlisting at Macon as a private, he won instant recognition for his soldierly qualities, and after the short time of six months he had passed through the various subordinate grades, until now he is a second lieutenant.

Lieutenant Clark was unfortunate enough to contract the fever in Cuba and he has never entirely recovered from the depressing effects of the malaria which laid hold of him during the early hardships after his arrival in Cuba. In fact, Captain Warren, finding Lieutenant Clark's health had not resumed its usual standard, even after a long convalescence, suggested that he get a sick leave, which he did.

Speaking of the situation in Cuba, Lieutenant Clark said:

"Recently there has been considerable conversation on the subject of the treatment of the United States volunteers, both by their officers and by the government. It is possible that the miasmatic condition of summer time in Cuba may bring on defective memories; certainly that is the easiest way to account for some of the stories that have been showered upon a credulous and sympathizing audience. Having worked as a private, I can appreciate the hardships that have been encountered—for there have been many hardships encountered. But the officers in charge did everything possible to relieve the unfortunate condition that inexperience and lacking preparation had brought upon us. By inexperience, I mean the newness of the situation which involved war, for we have been at peace so long we have been proceeding along lines marked out by theory alone. When we arrived in Cuba, the hospital preparations and supplies were insufficient. There was, unnecessary suffering by the men. There were unnecessary hardships undergone by them. But as quickly as possible all this was removed, and today there is nowhere better equipped—considering the circumstances—posts in the country than our eight companies at Guantanamo. We secure our water from the river. For ordinary drinking purposes we merely boil it, but for hospital use it is both boiled and filtered. As to food, we find but little ground for complaint. The breakfast meals may easily be bettered, but dinner and supper are certainly not objectionable.

"At present the climate, while warm during the day, is more than comfortably cool at night, blankets being requisite to the enjoyment of slumber.

"It is true that much of the sickness and many of the deaths in the army in Cuba were the result of personal carelessness. Even now, despite their experience, the men have not learned to eschew eatables that are hurtful to them. They buy bad Cuban ice cream and worse Cuban cakes and do not stint themselves when it comes to the too rich fruit. The lemons and oranges are good, but the men will not restrict themselves to these.

"It is my belief that there will be some recruiting done in Georgia for Colonel Ray's regiment. This will give those who desire an opportunity to see service on the island. I am sure that many of those who have been mustered out will be glad of a chance to return to the service. This chance may be offered if Colonel Ray decides to call for more men.

"Referring to Colonel Ray, I wish to state that while he may be tactically severe, he treats every one fairly and stops at nothing when the best good of the men demands reforms within his power to institute."

Lieutenant Clark is on a thirty-day sick leave. He will remain in Georgia until January 3d, and perhaps longer, if Colonel Ray decides to call for recruits for his regiment.

Hon. J. Pope Brown, of Hawkinsville, is in the city.

Hon. J. R. Lamar, of Augusta, is in the city.

Hon. R. B. Russell, of Winder, the newly selected judge of the western circuit, is in the city.

Hon. Oscar Smith, of Washington, is in the city. Mr. Smith is a candidate for the solicitorship of the Wilkes county court.

W. A. Knowles, editor of The Rome Tribune, is in the city.

WATT-GIFFIN.

Miss Rebecca Watt and Mr. Harold Giffin were married at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Watt, 252 Ivy street, last night. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Walker Lewis. The occasion was a quiet home wedding and only the close friends of the contracting parties were present. Mr. Giffin is connected at Fort McPherson. The bride was formerly of Columbus, Ga., and has a large number of friends there and in Atlanta.

THE MAYOR GOES TO CHICAGO.

He Will Respond to a Toast at the Peck Banquet There Thursday Evening.

Mayor Collier left the city at 4 o'clock this morning for Chicago to attend the banquet in honor of Hon. Ferdinand W. Peck, commissioner general for the United States to the Paris exposition.

The mayor goes on an invitation from the citizens' committee having charge of the banquet, which occurs Thursday evening. It will be one of the most notable banquets that has ever occurred in Chicago.

Mayor Collier will, during the evening, respond to the toast, "The South at the Paris Exposition." He will return to Atlanta Saturday and will leave for Washington Monday to consult with the federal authorities relative to the establishment of a federal prison here.

SOLDIERS' HOME IS TURNED DOWN

Appropriations Committee Laid Bill on the Table Last Night.

GENERAL EVANS WAS PRESENT

Colonel W. L. Calhoun Made a Strong Appeal for the Old Soldiers.

AUTHOR OF MEASURE WAS SILENT

Bill Was Laid on the Table To Remain Until the Next Session of the Legislature.

At the regular meeting of the appropriations committee of the house of representatives held at the capitol last night the committee had under consideration the bill of Mr. Hall, of Bibb, introduced at a recent session of the house, calling upon the state to take up the soldiers' home near this city and maintain it for the purpose it was originally intended for.

In the interest of the measure a delegation of members from the trustees of the home was present, and the larger part of the time of the session was taken up by arguments in favor of the bill. Addresses were made by General Clement A. Evans, Colonel W. L. Calhoun and Mr. W. H. Harrison and a number of strong arguments were brought forward in favor of the state taking up the home and providing annually for its maintenance.

The committee, however, considered that the bill had been referred to the body too late for any action to be taken during this session, as the matter required the fullest consideration, and members believed the time now left of the present session too short in which to deal with the matter.

Mr. Hall, of Bibb, the author of the measure, stated that he had introduced the bill at the request of the gentlemen who were present in the interest of the home, but he refrained from saying anything in its favor and suggested a postponement of the matter. On motion of a member of the committee, the bill was laid on the table without discussion with the understanding that it was to remain on the table until the next session of the legislature.

The bill as drafted by Mr. Hall required the state to take the soldiers' home out of the hands of its present trustees and provide a support for the institution, to which, it was stated, nearly 200 confederate veterans in destitute means could be brought.

The bill further contemplated taking the appropriation of $10,000 that had been made to provide pensions for widows of confederate veterans, but which had never been used, out of the treasury and to use that sum for repairing the home and maintaining it for the coming year.

Colonel Calhoun Talks.

The address of Colonel Calhoun was in the nature of an appeal to the committee to save the home for the few survivors left of the number that had given up all in the defense of the state. He declared he believed it the express duty of the state to take care of the men who in a few years will have passed away.

A strong argument for the support of the home was made by General Evans.

"Aside from the sentiment in the matter before the committee," said he, "it would be no burden upon the state financially to take charge of the soldiers' home. It is stipulated in the bill that after the object for which the home was erected has ceased to exist the property shall revert to the state, to be used by it for any charitable purpose.

"The land on which the house has been erected was purchased by the board of which I was a member at a very low price, when suburban property brought hardly anything. It is easy to see that by the time the last of the old veterans pass away the property will have more than doubled itself in value, and instead of losing by the transaction, the state will in the end gain on it.

"Again, more than 100 confederate veterans are now being cared for by the state in the poorhouse. We propose that you simply transfer these men to the proper place for them and it will cost the state no more in the end for their maintenance than it does at the present time."

Committee Refuses To Consider.

At the conclusion of the address of General Evans the author of the bill, Mr. Hall, was called upon by the chairman, but the introducer of the measure stated that he had nothing to say. No discussion was participated in by the committee on the merits of the bill, and on the motion to table it with the understanding that it was to lie over until the next session, there was not a dissenting vote.

DR. WURTH'S OPINION

OF THE NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.

A Remarkably Successful Remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach Troubles.

Dr. Wurth in commenting on recent discoveries in medicine, said: There is none which is certain to be so valuable and far reaching in benefit as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, the new stomach remedy; I say far reaching, because people little realize how important a sound stomach and vigorous digestion is to every man, woman and child.

Indigestion is the starting point of consumption, heart disease, Bright's disease, diabetes, nervous prostration, liver troubles; why is this so? Simply because every nerve, muscle and tissue in our bodies is created and nourished from the food we eat. If that food is, by reason of weak stomach, compelled to lie for hours, a sour, fermenting mass of half digested food, it poisons the blood and nervous system, creates gas which distends the stomach and bowels, causing pressure on the heart, lungs and other organs, and seriously impeding their action.

He says further, the point to direct attention is not the nerves, nor heart, nor lungs, nor kidneys, but the stomach, the first cause of all the mischief.

The remedy to use for indigestion and weak stomachs is not some cathartic, but a remedy which will digest the food, increase the flow of gastric juice, absorb the gases, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will accomplish exactly this result in any case of stomach trouble, because these tablets are composed of the digestive acids, aseptic pepsin, Golden Seal and bismuth, pleasant to taste, and not being a patent medicine, can be used by any one with perfect safety. I believe Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any form of indigestion and stomach trouble except cancer of stomach.

Full size packages of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists at 50 cents or by mail from F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. A book on stomach diseases together with thousands of testimonials will be sent by addressing above or call on your druggist for them.

EAGLE SPEAKS AT Y. M. C. A

Subject Was "Henry W. Grady" and He Was Well Received.

THE ADDRESS WAS ELOQUENT

Large Audience Hears the Texan Tell of the Life of the Great Southerner.

Joe Henry Eagle delivered an eloquent address at the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association last night on the subject of "Henry W. Grady." The address was one abounding in elegant language and splendid phrases expressing the magnanimity of the character of Grady and the work he accomplished for the south and the union.

Mr. Eagle said that Henry W. Grady stood in his lifetime for patriotism, progress, Anglo-Saxon supremacy and the fraternity of the American people. The address was divided into these subjects and all were treated in words that glowed with feeling. The speaker showed much animation in his delivery.

Mr. Eagle dwelt upon the life of the old south. He said he wanted to impress upon the minds of the young the grandeur of the south as it once was, that it might be remembered by the generations which would follow.

Mr. Eagle had an enthusiastic audience. He commenced by saying that he was glad of an opportunity to talk to the people of Georgia, because he knew that Georgia furnished her part of the grandeur of the old south. He spoke of Toombs, Hill and Stephens. He compared these men of eloquence and power with Grady, and showed wherein the latter had power that the others did not possess.

Mr. Eagle is a Texan and said he was once a cowboy. He told of how even the "barbarians of the plains" read the editorials and sketches written by Mr. Grady in the columns of The Constitution.

The speaker made a deep impression on those who heard him, and at the close of the lecture he received loud applause.

SAYS MONEY WAS FOR RENT.

Dr. Payne Explains That the State Did Not Buy His Laboratory, as Was Reported.

Dr. George F. Payne says that the $3,500 which the state paid to him in 1891 was for rent, and not for the purchase of his laboratory. He states that the state continued to pay him rent for his apparatus until November 1, 1898. In a card written yesterday to The Constitution, the former chemist says:

"I saw in your issue of today the statement that 'the state paid him (Dr. Payne) $3,500 a few years ago, and it was understood at that time that this payment was full compensation for the laboratory which the chemist brought from Macon and loaned to the state eight years ago.' I desire to briefly give the facts in regard to the matter, as there appears to be a systematic effort to prejudice my case by insinuation and falsehood.

"I was appointed state chemist in November, 1890, and was required by the commissioner of agriculture to establish myself and my apparatus outfit and chemicals in the state capitol. This was done. I did not loan my outfit to the state. The state distinctly agreed to pay me rent on my apparatus outfit and cost of chemicals, while used by me in work for the state. I went into office under the provisions of the acts of 1877, p. 38, 1553 (C) of the code of 1882, which reads as follows: 'His salary shall not exceed the sum of $3,000 per annum, which shall be full compensation for all duties which are or may be required of him, under this act, including the rent of laboratory and of apparatus and cost of chemicals.' I found no apparatus outfit nor chemicals at the state capitol. Besides, no other state chemist had ever located in the building.

"The work of the state chemist, in the analysis of fertilizers, had grown so much since the passage of this act of 1877, establishing the office, that although it was a source of increasing income to the state, the net income to the state chemist was steadily decreased. I found that the work had grown until it was far more than one man could do alone, and at least two assistants were necessary. These I employed at my own expense. Toward the close of the season of 1890-'91 the fact confronted me that I had paid over $2,206 in salaries to assistants for doing the work for the state, and over $1,200 for replenishing my apparatus outfit and chemicals, the sum being a total of $3,471.46. This condition of affairs I could not stand. If I had not had relief I would have been compelled to resign. The legislature reimbursed me for these expenditures for the season of 1890-'91, and granted me annually thereafter two assistants and sufficient funds to keep my apparatus outfit and chemicals replenished.

"The code of 1895 again repeats the language of the act of 1877 in regard to 'rent of laboratory and of apparatus and cost of chemicals,' and in no way has the state ever acquired any title to my property.

"I kept my own private keys to my rooms in the state capitol, and would not use the general key system, which would have permitted the watchmen and others access to my private property. In keeping up my apparatus outfit and chemicals, besides the $1,000 allowed annually by the state for replenishing, I spent each year a considerable additional amount out of my $3,000.

"My reports in regard to expenditures were all made to the governor, and never to the commissioner of agriculture. The state has made no claim to my property, and I was actually paid rent on it by the state up to November 1, 1898.

"GEORGE F. PAYNE."

RECEPTION IN WEST END.

Ladies of West End Baptist Church Honor Dr. and Mrs. Jameson.

The ladies of the West End Baptist church tendered Dr. and Mrs. S. Y. Jameson a reception at the church on Lee street last night. The reception was given in honor of the tenth anniversary of Dr. Jameson as their pastor.

A large number, consisting of members of the congregation and their friends, attended and the exercises were interesting. The programme consisted of music, recitations and addresses and was rendered in the main auditorium of the church.

Professor L. H. Landrum presided at the exercises and delivered the address to the pastor on behalf of the congregation. A number of ministers of the city were present, among whom were Dr. Henry McDonald, Rev. Alex W. Bealer and Dr. Len G. Broughton. These occupied seats near Dr. Jameson and took part in the exercises. The following programme was rendered:

Duet—Misses Fannie May and Annie Burks.

Vocal Solo—Miss Mollie Duggan.

Recitation—Mrs. Wakefield.

Duet—Mrs. Dixon and Mrs. Ousley.

Song, "Coronation"—Congregation.

Prayer—Dr. Len G. Broughton.

Solo—Mr. Marion Roberts.

Address on behalf of the church—Professor L. M. Landrum.

Solo—Mrs. Ousley.

Address on behalf of city pastors—Dr. Henry McDonald.

Response—Dr. S. Y. Jameson.

Duet—Mr. and Mrs. Westmoreland

Recitation—Miss Mitchell

Music—Barracks Mandolin Club.

Following the close of the exercises refreshments were served in the Sunday school room by the young ladies of the congregation.

TOM GUFFIE GETS A LIFE SENTENCE

Verdict Made at Night Session of Court Held by Judge Candler.

JURY OUT ONLY TEN MINUTES

Ladies Attend Court To Hear Solicitor Hill's Speech.

SHOCKLEY WILL BE TRIED THIS MORNING

Docket Is Now Nearly Cleared and the Term Will Hardly Extend Over Four Days.

A session of the criminal court of Fulton county was held last night. It is not customary for this to be done, but Judge Candler, desiring to finish the case which was on trial at the hour of adjournment last night, decided he would conduct the court until the case was in the hands of the jury.

At 7 o'clock all the evidence in the case of the state against Tom Guffie, for murder, had been introduced and Judge Candler ordered the court adjourned until 8 o'clock, when the argument would be taken up and the case completed. A jury was out on the case of the state against George Bankston, charged with highway robbery, and as the court had to wait for this verdict, Judge Candler thought he might as well have a night session.

A large number of ladies attended the court as a compliment to Solicitor Charles D. Hill. They wished to hear him make an argument in the murder case and it was a rare occasion for them. Mr. Hill spoke for over an hour and delivered one of the best arguments that has been heard in the courthouse in a long time.

The argument for the defendant was made by Attorney Lightfoot.

At 10:30 o'clock Judge Candler charged the jury and the case was turned over to it. The verdict was received in ten minutes. Guffie was found guilty and recommended to the mercy of the court. Judge Candler sentenced him for life in the penitentiary. Guffie is a young negro about eighteen years of age. He showed little concern over the outcome of his case and while making his statement on the stand expressed his feeling toward the dead man and his friends.

Guffie was charged with killing a man named Peeks at Fort McPherson on November 23d. The testimony in the case was very conflicting. It was shown by the witnesses for the state that Guffie shot Peeks with a pistol and then ran as hard as he could into the woods. The defense attempted to show that Guffie killed his man in self-defense, but the fact that Peeks had a musket as claimed could not be clearly shown.

Yesterday was one of the most successful days of the criminal court. Eight cases were disposed of. Many of these were lengthy and took up much of the time of the court. The case of Guffie was the longest. The docket is now nearly cleared. Shockley will be arraigned this morning for the murder of John Bishop. Much interest attaches to this trial and a strong fight will be made to show that Shockley is insane. If this is shown he will be sent to the insane asylum, and if at any time he recovers he will be brought to this county and tried for murder.

Judge Candler will probably finish this session of the court by Thursday, which will be a surprisingly short term considering the number of cases. Two cases of murder were disposed of yesterday besides that of Guffie. Cases against Son Stargent and Sweety Harper were nol prossed, as they were indicted as accessories and the principals have not been arrested. They are charged with being implicated in a murder which occurred recently at East Point.

Shockley's trial will probably consume a day, and John Asbury will be tried on Thursday for the murder of Carl Mills, the policeman.

Some bond cases now remain on the docket, but they may go over until the next term of the court.

COMMISSIONERS TO MEET.

Important Session To Be Held This Afternoon When Taxes of Corporations Will Be Discussed.

The board of county commissioners will hold the regular monthly meeting in the annex of the courthouse this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The meeting will be a very important one, and there will be a number of important matters that will come up for disposal. Since the last meeting a number of very timely questions has arisen, and these will be thoroughly discussed by the commissioners.

It is expected that County Attorney Rosser will make his report on the tax to be imposed on corporations. Over a year ago he was instructed by the board to look into the matter and it is stated that he is now prepared to deliver his opinion.

There is a great deal of interest shown in the outcome of this question, which has for a long time been before the commissioners.

Heretofore the comptroller of the state has been accepting a tax from corporations in lieu of all other taxes, but it is now stated that the county wants some of the revenue. Action will probably be taken this afternoon.

TO HAVE PHENOMENA MEETING.

Spiritualists Will Give an Interesting Entertainment Tonight.

Psychometric readings, trances, spirit messages, character readings, diagnosing diseases without asking questions of parties interested, and several other occult feats, will be the features of an entertainment to be given tonight in the Knights of Pythias hall, Kiser building, for the benefit of the Church of Spiritual Unfoldment.

The price of admission is 15 cents, and the money will be used exclusively for the church. A large number of tickets have been disposed of, and it is probable that the hall will be crowded. A number of converts to Spiritualism have been made recently, and the membership of the church in this city is constantly increasing.

Boss Rule

Of the worst kind is the despotism of a bad stomach. Political Czars must sometimes compromise, but the tyranny of indigestion is unrelenting, unless the victim knows how to overcome it. He may be freed from the thraldom by

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

a friend in need which assists and hastens digestion. It warms, nourishes and strengthens. It is prescribed in cases where the digestive organs have been overworked, and should be used with confidence.

Wholesale Stock at Retail

......UNTIL JANUARY 1st WE WILL......

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Perfumes, Toilet Requisites, Druggists' Sundries, Pomades, Fancy Articles, Pipes, Etc.,

All suitable for Holiday Trade. Ladies especially invited to call and price our goods. Country merchants will find bargains at our place. Catalogue upon application. The goods must go.

L. S. PROVANO & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

43 NORTH BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

LEFT HIS FATHER'S ROOF.

Small Boy Found on the Streets Says His Stepfather Treated Him Cruelly.

A small white boy was found wandering about the streets last night after 12 o'clock, and a police officer sent him to the police barracks. He is twelve years of age. He said his name was Jim Tobin, and that he had run away from his home because his stepfather treated him cruelly.

He was poorly dressed, and his face and hands showed no recent acquaintance with soap and water. From beneath a broad-brimmed old hat he peered at the officers as he told a story of alleged cruel treatment at home.

He said he had a "sure-enough father" in Rome, and a stepfather living some where near the city stockade, just exactly where he could not state.

The boy's story was doubted by the police. He was given a bed for the night.

POLICE ARRESTED THEM BOTH.

Soldier Promenaded Peachtree Street with a Negro Woman—Both Were Locked Up.

Yesterday evening a United States soldier, who gave his name to the police as W. G. Mann, was arrested for promenading Peachtree street with a negro woman.

Patrolmen Hurst and Martin found Mann with a negro woman flashingly dressed and with a large hat that was covered with heavy plumes. The couple attracted considerable attention, and the man and woman were finally taken in custody and locked up at the police barracks, where they were seen to be holding hands as they chatted together on the street.

The soldier appeared to be a trifle ashamed of his conduct, and the woman wept when the cell door keys were turned upon her.

The couple will be tried in the police court this afternoon on the charge of disorderly conduct.

FORMED A NEW ALLIANCE.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Working with Illinois Central.

On Sunday last the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway formed a new alliance with the Illinois Central railroad and extended the Dixie Flyer sleeping car, which has for years been running between Jacksonville, Fla., and Nashville, Tenn., to St. Louis via Martin and the Illinois Central.

While this new service adds greatly to the facilities of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway in reaching the west, it has caused considerable interest in railroad circles.

The Louisville and Nashville railway owns 51 per cent of the stock of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, and it is surprising to many that the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis should from an alliance with the Illinois Central to reach St. Louis in competition with the Louisville and Nashville railway via Evansville.

This alliance not only gives the extended service of the Dixie Flyer sleeping car between Nashville and St. Louis, but double daily service will be maintained, leaving Atlanta 8:15 a. m., arriving St. Louis 7:16 a. m. next day; leaving Atlanta 8:30 p. m., arriving St. Louis 7:04 p. m., next evening.

The trains between Nashville and St. Louis are solid vestibule, and the Nashville papers announce that they are the finest trains which have ever passed through that city. Each train consists of baggage car, compartment car, ladies' coach and Pullman drawing-room sleeper.

The ladies' coaches and baggage cars have all outside fittings in solid brass. The upholstering is in Gobelin blue plush. The interior of the cars is highly polished oak, and the headline of blue with gold filigree work.

Mr. Charles E. Harman, general passenger agent of the Western and Atlantic, was asked yesterday why this new alliance was formed. He replied: "The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway extends beyond Nashville, and in forming the new alliance with the Illinois Central it will include 141 miles of its own rails in the through line between this territory and St. Louis. In addition to the through sleeping car line via the Dixie Flyer route to St. Louis, we will continue to run our sleeper, leaving Atlanta at 8:30 p. m. via the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and the Evansville route through to St. Louis, thus giving passengers a choice of routes via Martin or Evansville. The extension of the Dixie Flyer sleeper to St. Louis will be of special advantage in handling Florida business from St. Louis and the west, and we hope to be able to secure a larger share of the tourist business through the Atlanta gateway this season than we have been able to control in the past."

Whatever the new alliance may mean, it is not to be assumed that there is any break in the relations between the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and the Louisville and Nashville. The former railroad, in making a new traffic agreement, intends to compete sharply with the Louisville and Nashville, but it is certain that there has been no rupture between the managements. The most probable inference is that it will pay better for the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis to work with the Illinois Central than to work with the Louisville and Nashville, the first named road getting a longer haul and consequently a larger division of the revenue.

WILLIAM MEEK IS MISSING.

Went To Meet His Brother and Has Not Been Seen Since.

St. Louis, Mo., December 6.—William C. Meek, whom Judge Thomas B. Harvey says is a prominent attorney of Columbus, Miss., who came to St. Louis Monday, is missing. A brother, Daniel M. Meek, of Washington, who was to meet him at the Hotel Barnum, is searching the city for the missing man.

Mr. Meek left the Hotel Barnum last evening to meet the brother at the union station, and has not been seen since then.

POLICE DISPUTE WITH GUARD

Arrest of a Drunken Soldier Came Near Causing Trouble.

LOOKED SERIOUS AT ONE TIME

A Half-Drunken Companion of the Prisoner Caused All the Trouble. How It Occurred.

There came near being serious trouble last night between police officers and a provost guard from Fort McPherson. But for the coolness and the determination of the police it is probable that the conflict might have resulted in bloodshed.

The excitement occurred at the intersection of Marietta and Peachtree streets and caused a large crowd to gather. A number of citizens afterwards called at the police barracks to discuss the affair with the chief of police.

It was a little after 9 o'clock when Patrolmen Gloer, Kitchens and Bone noticed a soldier on the streets who appeared to be almost too drunk to walk. A companion had hold of him and promised to carry him to the fort at once.

The provost guard which was patrolling Marietta street had a talk with the police and promised to see that the drunken soldier was taken in custody.

Fifteen minutes later the drunken man reappeared, drunker than ever, and he was using profane language on the streets where ladies passing could hear it.

The police officers decided to lose no more time in getting the drunken soldier off the streets and they took hold of him. The half drunken companion made some objections and he was told that if he did not keep quiet he would also be locked up.

A third soldier, who had also been drinking, came on the scene and rushed off and got the provost guard.

Then the excitement began. The provost guard went to the policemen and acted as if they had a right to take the prisoner and did one time attempt to walk off with him.

The policemen kept cool and quietly told the provost guard if they did not keep cool they would also be locked up in a cell at the police barracks.

This in a measure quieted matters, but the trouble was renewed by the obstreperous companion insisting in having the provost guard take his friend.

A large crowd gathered about the police and soldiers and for a few minutes it looked as if serious trouble might result.

The arrival of the patrol wagon cut the affair short, and the prisoner, who afterwards gave his name as A. Biles, was hustled into the wagon.

The provost guard asked permission to ride to the police barracks, and as they promised to keep quiet, they were permitted to do so.

At the barracks the guard made an appeal to the chief of police to turn Biles loose, but he refused to do so as long as the man was drunk.

Several citizens called at the police barracks and said the soldier had only been staggering drunk on the street and asked that the provost guard take the man to the fort. This request was also denied, the citizens not appearing to know what had taken place.

The provost guard called at the barracks a second time, and they were told by the chief of police that under the constitution of the United States the military powers were always subservient to the civil powers and that the police would not turn a drunken man over to a provost guard. That settled the matter, and Biles slept in a cell all night.

The half drunken companion, who was responsible for much of the trouble, disappeared.

Encouraging Words for Others.

"My gratitude for the benefit received from Dr. Miles' Nervine prompts me to write, that others may learn of the efficacy of this grand medicine. I suffered extreme nervous exhaustion, which rendered me unable to work. My nerves seemed to be 'on edge' and I had much lassitude. I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and steadily improved and now am enjoying good health.

Mrs. Rev. F. M. Lacy, Fortville, Ind."

DR. MILES' Nervine

is sold by all druggists on guarantee, first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free.

Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

COALERS AND PACIFICS

They Were the Features in Trading in Stocks Yesterday.

THEY ADVANCED SHARPLY

Acted as Stimulant During Periods of Depression in General List—Sugar Very Active.

New York, December 6.—Fractional gains throughout the list were the result of today's trading. The decided strength of the early market was in sympathy with London's improved prices, and London was a small purchaser on balance. Profit-taking at times checked the advance in the local market, which became dull in the afternoon with quotations generally well maintained. Sugar, after an early advance, sold off as usual on the announcement of the regular dividend disbursement. The transactions in this specialty were very large, and covering of shorts brought about full recovery to the best advance of the day, leaving the price a point below yesterday. The feature of the day was the Coalers, which were buoyant on the assumption that a new trade agreement would be in effect next month. Delaware and Hudson was especially strong on reports of the probable continuance of the present rate of dividend to be declared next month. Pacific stocks were strong and at periods of depression in today's trading rallied the rest of the list. Central Pacific rose 2¼ points on the dissemination of a report that the government might extend the time for that company to pay its obligations to the government. The action of today's market reflected the continued operations as for some time past of large speculative interests in having diverted their operations into low-priced shares which give promise of increased or impending dividend disbursements. Considerable amounts of stocks ruling in the 40s were taken in hand, conspicuous examples being Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Southern preferred and Northern Pacific. The Granger group showed spurts of activity at times and moved in sympathy with the general market, although improvements as a rule were less pronounced. Manipulative orders were distributed freely among the high-priced specialties, the course of Sugar, Tobacco, Metropolitan and Consolidated Gas being striking features. The latter stock exhibited marked heaviness and closed with a decline of 3 points.

The bond market showed decided strength at many points, operations in some of the recent favorites being on a large scale. Total sales $4,413,000.

United States new 4s and the 5s registered reacted ⅛ and the 5s coupon ¼ per cent in the bid price.

Sales of stocks today 357,600 shares, including 10,265 Atchison preferred, 3,353 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 9,625 Louisville and Nashville, 4,275 Manhattan, 16,979 Northern Pacific, 5,150 St. Paul, 7,785 Southern preferred, 40,465 Tobacco, 3,010 Linseed, 66,532 Sugar, 40,070 Tennessee Coal and Iron.

Money on call steady at 2@2½ per cent; last loan at 2¼; prime mercantile paper 3¼@4 per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84¼@4.84½ for demand and at $4.81¼@4.81⅜ for 60 days; posted rates $4.82@4.82½ and $4.85½@4.86; commercial bills $4.80¼.

Silver certificates 60½@61½c.

Bar silver 59 11-16c.

Mexican dollars 46⅝c.

Government bonds weak.

State bonds irregular.

Railroad bonds strong.

Following are closing bid quotations:

Atchison	18⅜	St. Paul	113¾
do preferred	46¾	do preferred	162
Baltimore & Ohio	57¾	St. Paul & Om	91¼
Canada Pacific	84¼	do preferred	164
Canada Southern	54	St. P. & M. M.	168
Central Pacific	34¼	Southern Pacific	28¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	24⅞	Southern R'y	10¼
Chicago & Alton	162½	do preferred	41¼
C. B. & Q.	118⅜	Texas & Pacific	15¼
Chi. & E. Ill.	58⅛	Union Pacific pfd	69¾
C. C. C. & St. L.	42⅞	U. P., Den. & Gulf	12⅛
do pref.	90	Wabash	7⅞
Del. & Hudson	104	do preferred	21⅞
Del., Lack. & W'n	146¾	Wheeling & L. Erie	5⅛
Den. & R. G.	15⅛	do preferred	28¼
do preferred	61⅞	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie (new)	13⅝	Adams Express	105½
do 1st preferred	36⅜	American Express	144
Fort Wayne	174	United States	55
Great Northern pref	186	Wells Fargo	128
Hocking Valley	3	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	111¼	A. Cot. Oil	33⅞
Lake Erie & West'n	15	do preferred	88
do preferred	65	American Spirits	12¼
Lake Shore	193	do preferred	35
Louisville & Nash.	63⅜	Am. Tobacco	138
Manhattan L.	98	do preferred	125
Met. Street R'y	186⅞	Peoples Gas	108¾
Michigan Central	109¼	Consolidated Gas	189
Minn. & St. L.	28⅝	C. C. Co.	184⅞
do do 1st pref.	95	Colo. F. & Iron	23⅜
Missouri Pacific	36⅞	do preferred	77
Mobile & Ohio	27	Gen. Electric	84
Mo., K. & T.	11⅝	Illinois Steel	104
do preferred	34⅞	La Clede Gas	52¾
Chicago, Ind. & L.	7½	Lead	35⅝
do preferred	31	do preferred	111¾
N. J. Central	93⅝	Nat'l Lin. Oil	11
N. Y. Central	118⅝	Pacific Mail	41⅞
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	13	Pullman Palace	179
do 1st pref.	65	Silver Certificates	60¼
do do 2d pref.	34¼	Stnd. Rope & Twine	7½
Norfolk & West	16	Sugar	125⅞
North American Co.	7	do preferred	113⅛
Northern Pacific	40⅞	T. C. & I.	31⅝
do preferred	75⅛	U. S. Leather	6⅞
Ontario & Western	18¼	do preferred	67¾
Ore. R. & Nav.	50	U. S. Rubber	43⅝
Ore. Short Line	35	do preferred	108¼
Pittsburg	172	Western Union	93¼
Reading	18⅞	Northwestern	139⅝
Rock Island	107⅜	do preferred	185
St. L. & S. F.	8¼	C. G. W.	14¼
do do pref.	66⅛		
BONDS.			
U. S. 3s	108	N. J. Cent. 5s	114
U. S. new 4s reg.	127⅝	N. Carolina 6s	129
do coupon	127⅝	do 4s	104
U. S. 4s	111	Northern Pac. 1sts	117
do coupon	112¼	do 3s	66⅛
do 2ds	99¼	do 4s	101⅛
U. S. 5s reg.	112¼	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	106
do 5s coupon	112¼	Nor. & W. 6s	122
District 3 65s	118	Northwest Consols	144
Ala. Class A	108	do deb. 5s	117¼
do Class B	109	Oregon Nav. 1sts	114
do Class C	102	do 4s	89¼
do Currency	102	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	130
Atchison 4s	98⅛	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	110½
do adj. 4s	73¼	O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	—
Canada So. 2nds	110¼	do 5s, t. r.	—
Can. Pac. 1sts	—	Pacific 6s of '95	102¼
Chicago Terminals	92¼	Reading 4s	85¼
C. & Ohio 5s	117	Rio Grande W. 1sts	90
C. H. & D. 4½s	104½	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	100¼
D. & R. G. 1sts	108	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	122¾
D. & R. G. 4s	99¼	St. Paul Consols 7s	161¼
East Tenn. 1sts	107¼	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	120¼
Erie Gen. 4s	71¼	do 5s	119⅛
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	78¼	S. Caro. non-fund	—
Gen. Elec. 5s	108	Southern Ry 5s	104¼
G. H. & S. A. 6s	105	Stn'd Rope & T. 6s	79¾
do. 2ds	103	Tenn. new set 3s	95
H. & T. Cent. 5s	112½	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	107
do. con. 6s	110	do Rg. 2nds	46¼
Iowa Cent. 1sts	103¼	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	86¼
La. new consol 4s	107	Wab. 1st 5s	111¾
L. & N. unified 4s	95	do 2ds	91¼
Missouri 6s	100	West Shore 4s	111½
M. K. T. 3ds	65¾	Virginia centuries	80¼
do. 4s	89¼	do deferred	6¾
N. Y. Central 1sts	119	Wisconsin Cent. t. r.	62¼

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, December 6.—The opening was irregular with the New York crowd inclined to realize. The president's message, while a good history of recent events, only showed a rehash of financial recommendations. This was disappointing and realizing followed, but changes were small. In the trusts tips were plentiful to buy Tobacco, which responded 2 points. Sugar was first sold down, then recovered on the announcement of the regular dividend, but later was again pounded by the New York crowd. Metropolitan continues strong on 7 per cent dividend basis. An effort was made to support the market on coalers. This is the only bad feature and purely manipulation.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, December 6.—The feature of today's market was the reports of earnings of different roads for the fourth week in November and handsome increase made by the Southern Railway, Rock Island and Louisville and Nashville was indeed very creditable. Earnings Southern Railway fourth week in November $662,647; increase $66,307, month $2,260,182; increase $240,495; from July 1st $10,688,583; increase $1,298,609. The Rock Island report for October, gross $2,161,779; increase $161,957; net $922,950; increase $82,655. Other income increase $17,903; total $943,029; increase $100,550. Charges $322,852; decrease $19,648; surplus $620,170; increase $20,206; from April 1st to October gross $12,718,550; increase $1,302,482; net $5,450,263; increase $361,684. Other incomes $281,595; increase $76,060. Total $4,731,858; increase $437,744; charges $2,259,963; decrease $137,543; surplus $2,471,895; increase $575,287. Louisville and Nashville earnings fourth week increase $42,000. The market proved very steady.

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, December 6.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: The stock markets here were quiet and dull today, the only feature being the strength of American securities. The latter were good on New York support and on professional buying here and closed at the best. Northern Pacific and Union Pacific were especially strong. The president's message had no effect, the market here merely awaiting New York's lead. The discount market here is distinctly weak and new bills very scarce.

STOCK.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Tuesday's Closing Bids.	Monday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	16⅜	16¾	16¼	16⅝	16¼
do preferred	46	46⅝	45	46⅝	45⅛
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	127½	127⅝	125⅝	125⅞	128⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	42	43¼	42	42⅝	41⅝
C., B. & Q.	118⅝	119	118⅛	118⅜	118⅝
People's Gas	109⅛	109⅛	108⅝	108⅝	108
Canada Southern	54¼	54½	54	54	54¼
D., L. & W.	144⅞	147	144⅞	146¼	145
Erie	....	....	....	13⅝	13¼
Edison Gen. Elec.	84⅞	85	84¾	84⅝	84⅞
Amer'n Tobacco	136½	139¾	136½	138	139¼
Jersey Central	93	93⅜	93	93¼	93
Lake Shore	....	....	....	193	193
National Lead	36	36¼	35⅞	35¼	35½
L. & N.	63⅜	63⅞	63⅜	63¾	62⅞
Missouri Pacific	37⅛	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	37
Baltimore & Ohio	57⅜	58⅜	57⅜	57⅞	58
Tenn. Coal & Iron	31⅜	32⅛	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛
Northwestern	139⅛	139⅝	139⅛	139⅝	139
Southern Railway	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
do preferred	41⅜	41⅝	41⅛	41⅜	40⅞
North'n Pac. pref.	75¼	76	75¼	75⅛	75
New York Central	118⅛	118⅝	118⅛	118⅛	118
Omaha	85	85	84¼	84⅛	84¾
Pacific Mail	41⅛	42¼	41⅛	41⅞	40⅞
Reading	18⅛	19	18⅛	18⅞	18
Rock Island	107⅛	108	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
St. Paul	113⅛	114	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Union Pac. pref.	69⅛	69⅞	69⅛	69¾	69¼
Am'n Cotton Oil	34¼	34¼	33⅞	33⅜	34⅜
Western Union	93⅛	93⅝	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
Am'n Spirits Co.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12
U. S. Leather Pref	68	68	67½	67⅛	67¾
Manhattan	98¼	98¾	98	98	98

Foreign Finances.

London, December 6.—Consols for money 110 5-16; consols for the account 110⅜. Illinois Central 114¾, Atchison 17⅛, Louisville and Nashville 65⅜.

Bar silver steady at 27 9-16d.

Money 2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills 3 7-16@3½.

Gold at Buenos Ayres 112.

Paris, December 6.—Three per cent rentes 102 francs 77½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 32 centimes for checks.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	106	Atl'nta 4s	104
Ga. 3½s, 26 to 40 years	106¼	Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	111
Ga. 4½s, 1915	118	Macon 6s	115
Savannah 5s	111	Columbus 5s	103
Atl'nta 7s, 1902	113	Waterw'rks 6s	100
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	113	Rome 6s	105
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	100	So. Car. 4½s	112½
Atl'nta 6s, L.D.	118	New'n 6s, L.D.	107
Atl'nta 5s, L.D.	112	Chatta. 6s, 1911	103
Atl'nta 4½s	106	Col., S. C. grd'd 2s & 4s, 1910	98
		Ala. Class A	109

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	115	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	118
Ga. 6s, 1922	117	coincome 6s, 1900	100
Ga. Pac. 1st	123		
C. C. & A. 1st	107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	186	188	Aug. & Sav.	101
Southwestern	102		A. & W. P.	11
			do deben.	102½

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s........133

Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s........116

Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s........100

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., December 6, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, December 6—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $5.00; second patent $4.25; straight $3.75; extra fancy $3.65; fancy $3.40; extra family 3.00. Corn, white 50c; mixed 49c. Oats, white 40c; mixed 37c. Texas rust proof 46c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 80c; small bales 75c; No. 2 timothy small bales 70c. Meal, plain 50c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks 85c; small sacks 85c. Shorts 95. Stock meal 85c. Cotton seed meal 90c per 100 lbs; hulls $4.00 per ton. Peas—Stock 75@80c per bu; common white $1.15@1.25; lady $1.25@1.50. Grits $2.60.

New York, December 6—Flour dull and lower to sell. Wheat, spot easy; No. 2 red 75¾; options closed ¼c lower; No. 2 red December —; May —. Corn, spot easy; No. 2 40¾; options closed ¼@⅜c lower; December 39; May 39⅜. Oats, spot dull; No. 2 31; options dull and nominal.

St. Louis, December 6—Flour quiet. Wheat steady; No. 2 red in elevator 70; track 70@71; December 68¾; May 68⅜@68¾. Corn lower; No. 2 cash 32; December 31⅛ asked; May 32⅛ asked. Oats higher; No. 2 cash in elevator 27; track 28; December 27⅛ bid; May 27 asked.

Chicago, December 6—Flour steady. No. 2 spring wheat—; No. 3 spring wheat 58@64½; No. 2 red 68@69. No. 2 corn 33¾; No. 2 yellow 34. No. 2 oats 26⅛@27; No. 2 white —; No. 3 white f o b 27@28½. No. 2 rye 53.

Cincinnati, December 6—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 2 red 68¾. Corn firm; No. 2 new mixed 34½. Oats easy; No. 2 mixed 28½.

Provisions.

Atlanta, December 6—Clear ribs boxed sides 5⅜c; clear sides 5½; ice-cured bellies 8c. Sugar-cured hams 9@11c; California 6c; breakfast bacon 10@12½c. Lard, best quality 6½c; second quality 6¼c; compound 4¾.

St. Louis, December 6—Pork higher; standard mess jobbing $8.25. Lard firm; prime steam $5.00; choice $5.07½. Bacon, boxed lots shoulders $5.00; extra short clear $5.25; ribs $5.62½; shorts 5.75. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders $4.50; extra short clear $4.75; ribs $5.12½; shorts $5.25.

Chicago, December 6—Pork $8.00@8.05. Lard $5.00@5.17½. Short rib sides, loose, $4.50@4.70. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4.25@4.37½; short clear sides, boxed $4.90@5.00.

New York, December 6—Lard barely steady; western steam $5.35; December 5.37½; refined steady. Pork quiet; family $11.00@11.50.

Cincinnati, December 6—Lard firm at $4.95. Bulk meats steady at $4.75. Bacon firm at $5.87½.

Groceries.

Atlanta, December 6—Roasted coffee $11 20, less 50c per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard granulated 5.44c; New Orleans white 5¼; do yellow 5⅜c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 28@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice head 7¼c; choice 6¼@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do bbls bulk $2.00; 100 3s $2.65, ice cream $1.00; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream 10½@11½c. Matches, 65s 50c; 200s $1.80@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 5@6½c; cream 6c; gingersnaps 6c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1 50@1.60; L. W. $1.00.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, December 6 — Turpentine firm at 37; sales 533 casks; receipts 1,396. Rosin firm; sales 963 bbls; receipts 6,099; A, B, C, D $1.00; E $1.00; F $1.05; G $1.10, H $1.25; I $1.55; K $1.50; M $1.60; N $1.70; window glass $2.10; water white $2.40.

Wilmington, December 6 — Rosin firm; strained $1.00; good strained $1.05. Spirits turpentine firm at 31½@31¾. Tar quiet at $1.10. Crude turpentine firm at $1.15@1.70.

Charleston, December 6—Turpentine firm at 32; sales none. Rosin quiet; sales none; A, B, C 95; D, E $1.00; F $1.10; G $1.20; H $1.35; I $1.40; K $1.40; M $1.45; N $1.55; window glass $1.60; water white $1.70.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, December 6—Eggs 20@22c. Butter, western creamery 20@22c; fancy Tennessee 14@16c; choice 12½c; Georgia 10@12½c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 22½c; spring chickens, large, 15@16c; small 12½@15c; ducks, puddle, 20@22½c; Peking 25@27½c. Irish potatoes per bushel 70@75c. Sweet potatoes, new crop, 35@45c per bushel. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 9@10c. Onions, new crop, 60@80c per bu; $2.75@3.00 per bbl. Cabbage 1@1¼c pound. Beeswax 22½@25c. Dried fruit, Apples 4@5c; peaches 6@7c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, December 6—Apples, new crop $4.00@5.00, owing to variety and quality. Lemons, choice $3.50@4.00; fancy $4.00@4.50. Oranges $3.50@3.75. Bananas, straight $1.00@1.25 bunch; culls 90c. Figs, 18@19c, owing to quality. Raisins new California $1.50@1.60; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 8c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts—Almonds 14c; pecans, 7@8c; Brazil 8@9c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 8@10c; mixed nuts 10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, December 6.—Coffee options opened steady at unchanged prices to 5 points decline, ruled inactive and easy following bearish European and Brazilian cables and absence of outside speculative interest; selling arrested by small Brazilian receipts and apparent indifference of holders of spot supplies; closed quiet with prices unchanged to 5 points lower; sales 6,000 bags, including December 5.35; March 5.60@5.65. Spot Rio quiet and steady; mild quiet and steady.

Sugar, raw firm; refined dull and nominal.

New Orleans, December 6.—Sugar steady; open kettle 3¼@3⅝; open centrifugal 3¾@4; centrifugal whites 4¼@4½; yellow 4@4 5-16; seconds 2 7-8@3 7-8. Molasses steady; open kettle 22@32; centrifugal 7@19; sirup steady 24@26.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, December 6.—Wheat, spot No. 1 red northern spring dull at 6s 2d.

Corn, spot American mixed quiet at 3s 9½d. Futures steady; December 3s 9⅝d; March 3s 7½d.

Wheat, futures quiet; December 6s; March 5s 9¾d.

Save Money on School Books.

Cut prices at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

RECEIPTS ARE HEAVY

Are Without Apparent Effect on the Temper of the Trade.

WILL NOT TAKE SHORT SIDE

Trade Regards Recent Weather as Having Decreased Prospect for Yield of a Bumper Crop.

Following are closing quotations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Quiet; middling 5⅜c.

Liverpool—Business good; middling 3¼d.

New York—Quiet and steady; middling 5⅝c.

New Orleans—Quiet; middling 5c.

Savannah—Steady; middling 4 15-16c.

Galveston—Steady; middling 5¼c.

Norfolk—Quiet; middling 5 5-16c.

Mobile—Steady; middling 5c.

Memphis—Steady; middling 5¼c.

Augusta—Steady; middling 5 7-16 to 5½c.

Charleston—Steady; middling 5c.

Houston—Steady; middling 5¼c.

St. Louis—Steady; middling 5¼c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1898	1897	SHIPM'TS 1898	1897	STOCK 1898	1897
Saturday	1563	1397	900	1125	19728	13390
Monday	1637	1494	1103	1400	20260	13484
Tuesday	1130	1842	606	2200	20834	13126
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	4330	2891	1800	2525		

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Tuesday's Close.	Monday's Close.
December	5 43	5 43	5 39	5 39-40	5 42-43
January	5 43	5 44	5 40	5 40-41	5 43-44
February	5 45	5 45	5 41	5 41-42	5 44-45
March	5 47	5 47	5 44	5 44-45	5 46-47
April	5 51	5 52	5 48	5 48-49	5 50-51
May	5 55	5 56	5 52	5 52-53	5 54-55
June	5 59	5 60	5 55	5 56-57	5 57-58
July	5 63	5 63	5 59	5 59-60	5 61-62
August	5 66	5 66	5 62	5 62-63	5 64-65
September	5 64	5 64	5 60	5 60-61	5 62-63
October					
November					

Closed steady.

New York, December 6.—By Associated Press: After opening steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 2 points the cotton market worked within narrow variations, prospects and conditions being about evenly distributed between the bulls and bears. Cables were more favorable than expected. The force of this feature was broken, however, by indications of a very heavy movement of cotton at the ports and interior towns for this week. Weather was reported favorable for plantation work and getting cotton into the markets. Southern selling, attributed partially to this fact, became a feature here. But on all weak intervals investment buying orders made their appearance and any material setback in prices was thus promptly prevented. March and May futures were favorable with Wall street buyers. The local bears undertook several times to stampede the market, but failed in every instance, although causing some slight reaction by this means. Local sentiment remained rather bullish, but the heavy movement in the south checked aggressive action on the part of the longs. In the afternoon local traders picked up a little cotton on claims of lighter receipts for tomorrow. Short selling was checked by claims that primary markets were well supported by continued export demand, and that American spinners were also inclined to buy. The market closed steady at 1@3 points net loss.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1898	1897	EXPORTS 1898	1897	STOCKS 1898	1897
Saturday	62832	66325	92843	51101	1255977	1035964
Monday	76843	54484	62732	69737	1269657	1019094
Tuesday	76493	65887	49628	17800	1293919	1064106
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	215118	186696	194303	129138	..	..

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

October	....	April	5 16
November	....	May	5 21
December	4 96	June	5 26
January	5 00	July	5 31
February	5 05	August	5 31
March	5 11	September	5 30

Closed steady.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, December 6.—Receipts of cotton at the interior towns and at the ports continue on a large scale without apparent effect upon the optimistic temper of the trade. Traders will not be short of the market, as they regard the recent weather as having decreased the prospect for the yield of a bumper crop, while they acknowledge that the prospect is as yet for an addition to the surplus. It is therefore evident the local short interest is remarkably small, having been eliminated during the recent advance. Speculation does not appear to be attracted to cotton on the basis of price, as the more distant portions can be bought at less than the actual cost of carrying cotton in warehouses.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, December 6, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, demand good with prices unchanged; middling uplands 3¼; sales 12,000 bales; American 11,100; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 74,000; American 67,500.

Futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

	Open'g	Close.	
December	3 04-64	3 04	Buyers
December and January	3 03-64	3 03	Sellers
January and February	3 03-64	3 03	Buyers
February and March	3 04-64	3 03½	
March and April	3 05-64	3 04½	Sellers
April and May	3 05-64	3 05	Buyers
May and June	3 06-64	3 06	Sellers
June and July	3 07-64	3 06½	Buyers
July and August	3 08-64	3 07½	Sellers
August and September	3 08-64	3 07½	Buyers

Futures closed quiet and steady.

New York, December 6.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 1,043 bales; middling uplands 5⅝; gulf 5⅞; net receipts 1,653; gross 7,000; stock 101,206.

New Orleans, December 6.—Cotton steady; sales 4,800; middling 5; receipts 27,523; stock 297,368.

Galveston, December 6.—Cotton steady; middling 5¼; sales 433; receipts 17,231; stock 342,891.

Mobile, December 6.—Cotton steady; middling 5; sales 800; receipts 2,400; stock 47,411.

Savannah, December 6.—Cotton steady; middling 4 15-16; sales 268; receipts 13,052; stock 172,080.

Charleston, December 6—Cotton steady; middling 5; receipts 698; stock 73,357.

Wilmington, December 6.—Cotton firm; middling 5; receipts 2,859; stock 21,893.

Norfolk, December 6.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 5-16; sales 787; receipts 6,817; stock 33,354.

Baltimore, December 6.—Cotton nominal; middling 5½; receipts 1,927; stock 25,849.

Boston, December 6.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅝; receipts, net 4,076 gross 4,484.

Philadelphia, December 6.—Cotton firm; middling 5⅞; stock 4,773.

Memphis, December 6.—Cotton steady; middling 5¼; sales 4,800; receipts 5,334; stock 159,047.

Augusta, December 6.—Cotton steady; middling 5 7-16@½; sales 694; receipts 2,114; stock 35,568.

Houston, December 6.—Cotton steady; middling 5¼; sales 40; receipts 32,556; stock 195,851;; expected tomorrow 17,000, against 8,042 last year.

St. Louis, December 6.—Cotton steady; middling 5¼; sales 510; receipts 12,134; shipments 11,827; stock 70,415.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, December 6.—The opening call was on a parity with Liverpool, which opened and closed unchanged from yesterday. The first hour's business was narrow with prices unchanged. Later there was some realizing by the New York crowd, and the south did not send liberal buying orders. Receipts were better at 78,000 against 65,800 last year, but even with the liquidation prices held well. It is believed the late storms destroyed 1,000,000 bales standing cotton. This will reduce estimates. The closing was dull at the decline.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, December 6.—There has been a better demand on the spot today for cotton goods generally, but a quieter mail order demand. The tone of the market continues firm for both staples and fancy lines. Gloucester manufacturing companies' prints advanced 5 points. The tendency in some other directions is upward. Print cloths situation firm; regular print cloths unchanged in price, but some finer counts slightly dearer. Heavy brown sheetings very firm in all leading makes. A good general demand reported for men's wear woolens. Reorders for dress goods for spring improving.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, December 6.—The cotton market opened at practically last night's closing prices with Liverpool unchanged to ½ point advance in futures; spots unchanged at 3¼d; sales 12,000 bales; market quiet and steady. The market proved steady today, but dull and narrow. The range of fluctuations was confined to 2 points. Estimated port receipts today, 78,000 against 65,887 same day last year. Every condition at present favors higher prices for the staple, and with continued cold and freezing weather throughout the belt we will see a much higher market. Estimate for New Orleans tomorrow, 17,000 against 15,564; Houston, 16,600 against 8,042 for same day last year. The market closed steady.

AMERICAN COTTON SUPERIOR.

Farmers Have Nothing To Fear in the Way of Competition.

From The New York Commercial.

Some apprehension exists that England, when she shall have more completely established her control over the northeastern part of Africa, will so increase the production of cotton in the Nile valley that the exports of that staple from this country will be materially reduced. A well-known authority upon all matters pertaining to cotton thus discussed the situation:

"Recent interpretations," he observed, "as to the leading motive that England and France have for extending their dominion, or sphere of influence, over Egypt and the Soudan make cotton raising a leading feature. There are many reasons, however, for believing that this is a minor motive, if indeed it is any motive at all. First of all, it is apparent that England's main object is to form a continuous British territory, so to speak, from the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope, a scheme for a through railroad line from Natal to Egypt having been hinted at, with credit to Cecil Rhodes as the originator of the idea.

"The motive on the part of the French is thought to be an independent territory across Africa, from the Atlantic to the Red sea, for her commercial plans. The British feared that France would tap the Nile, drain off its waters westward and convert Egypt again into a desert.

"However this may be, no scheme for England could be devised whereby she could be made independent as to the supply of raw cotton, for the reason that no other country can raise, or is likely to raise, the kind of cotton produced in the United States. The Indian staple is very short, some of it the finest in the world, none of which, however, goes out of India. The American cotton is preferred to the general Indian sort, both on account of its fineness and length of fiber. The Egyptian cotton is a long, fine fiber, but, on account of its color, is not adapted to the production of white goods. Some white cotton is raised in Egypt, but the brown variety grows best and is most profitable. Its use, however, is limited to specialties, as hosiery and underwear. From this cotton are made the well-known balbriggan articles, which have an ecru brown color, though some of the cotton is of a darker hue.

"Of the 1,250,000 bales, say, of the Egyptian crop, England takes on an average only about one-third—this year only 348,900 bales—54,979 bales being taken by the United State, and the rest, or most of it, by continental Europe, India and Japan. If England wanted all of this cotton she would probably take most of it, though Russia is a large buyer also.

"When American cotton was high in price during and for several years following our civil war, many attempts were made to enlarge the product elsewhere, but while, in a measure, these efforts were successful, the extension was abandoned when the American crop again became normal.

"At the low prices prevailing for our cotton during the past two seasons, and, apparently likely to continue on a lower basis than heretofore, there is still less chance of any foreign competition. The cotton raised here thrived well in the West Indies; in fact, is indigenous there, and those islands supplied England with cotton before it was grown in the United States, but other crops afterwards proved more profitable and cotton growing was abandoned.

"In view of these considerations, namely, the superiority of American cotton for most all uses, its abundance and cheapness, the restricted use of brown Egyptian cotton to special articles, the difficulty experienced in growing cotton from American seed elsewhere and the probability that England's designs in extending her influence in Egypt are far different from the inference that she desires to be independent of America for her supply of raw cotton. American cotton raisers have nothing to fear in the way of competition from other countries, and especially from Egypt. The difficulty of the American grower," he remarked in conclusion, "is at home."

Poultry and Game.

Live turkeys, 8@9c pound; dressed, 10@12½c. Dressed chickens, hens, 9 to 11c; fries, 12½c@14c; ducks, 14@15c; quail, 8c each; rabbit, 8 to 9c; squirrel, 6 to 7c; 'possum, dressed, 12½c; live, 25 to 40c each.

PRIZE FIGHTER BECKER MAY DIE

He Became Unconscious in the Seventeenth Round and May Not Revive.

New York, December 6.—George McFadden and Larry Becker, lightweights, fought at the Excelsior Club rooms, Patterson, N. J., last night and as a result Becker may die. He was unconscious at 1 o'clock this morning. The referee stopped the fight in the seventeenth round and gave it to McFadden.

Becker fell the moment the decision was given and was carried to his dressing room, while McFadden quickly dressed and left the club house. He could not be found when the police searched for him later.

Becker received a terrible beating, and after the fight his seconds, who worked over him an hour, failed to rouse him from his stupor. He was removed to the general hospital at Patterson at midnight.

In the seventeenth round McFadden hit right and left, smashing Becker in the face and body as he pleased. Becker's face was mashed to a jelly. Blood rained down his face and filled his eyes. Some of the spectators turned away their faces to hide the sight.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the December term, 1898, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county, on the first Tuesday in January, 1899, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of John H. Warren, deceased, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot 81 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at a point on the north side of Anna street 237 feet, more or less, east of Curran street, being at the corner of Knight lot, which is now under fence, and extending easterly along the north side of Anna street, thence extending back north (213) two hundred and thirteen feet, more or less, to the McMillan property, thence westerly along the McMillan property 135 feet to the corner of said Knight lot, thence along the line of said Knight lot 204 feet, more or less, to Anna street to the beginning point; the said described tract making three vacant lots fronting 50 feet each on Anna street, and being 45 feet each in the rear; also all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot 81 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the junction of Marietta and Curran streets, and running south along east side of Marietta street 100 feet, thence running back east 200 feet, to Marietta street to the beginning point; also all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot 81 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the east side of Curran street 83 feet north of Anna street, thence easterly and parallel with Anna street along a fence line 140 feet, more or less, to the McDonald lot now under fence, thence northerly along the line of said lot 60 feet to the C. J. Sheehane lot, thence westerly along the line of the Sheehane lot 194 feet to Curran street, thence southwardly along the east line of Curran street 83 feet, more or less, to the beginning point.

All the above and foregoing property is sold for the purpose of payment of the debts of the deceased, and also for the purpose of distribution among the parties entitled thereto. Terms are cash.

JOHN C. WATTERS,
Administrator estate of John H. Warren, deceased.
dec 7-14-21-28-wed

SPECULATION LIGHT

Trades in Wheat Were Very Few and Far Between.

WAS NO OUTSIDE INTEREST

All Speculative Commodities End the Day on Chicago Board of Trade Showing Slight Declines.

Chicago, December 6.—Large receipts, big increase in world's stock of wheat and near and lack of speculation were the features in wheat. Compared with last night prices show a decline of ⅛c in May and ¼@⅜c in December wheat, ⅛c in corn, ¼@⅜c in oats and 2½@7½c in provisions.

For two hours following the opening the market in wheat looked as if speculation in that commodity had been abandoned. The range of prices during that time was scarcely more than ⅛c and trades of any kind were few and far between. There was absolutely no outside interest, local speculators doing all the scalping business that was transacted. The opening was steady at ⅛c over yesterday's closing price, May starting at 65@66⅛c and there the price remained until near the close. In spite of the dullness, the market during the morning showed no indications of weakness. Cables showed a little advance at Liverpool, due to crop damages in Argentine, on account of unfavorable weather. The increase in the visible was only 746,000 bushels, or about half of what had been expected. Both northwest and local receipts were heavy. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 1,531 cars, compared with 2,041 last week and 734 a year ago. Chicago received 46 cars, 12 of contract grade. Primary receipts were more than double last years at 2,200,000 bushels. The world's visible increased 4,021,000 bushels. The world's shipments for last week, as officially reported, were 9,843,000 bushels, of which India contributed 384,000 bushels. Broomhall sent reports of drought damage in that country. One feature of trading was liquidation in December, which started rather late, but which was heavy enough to put the discount to about a cent under May. The closing out of December holdings had some effect on May trading late in the session, increasing the slight selling pressure enough to cause a slight decline from the price that had prevailed almost unchanged from the start. There was a moderate cash business here, and the seaboard reported about 35 loads taken for export. May declined to 65⅝@65¾c and closed heavy at that price. An increase in the world's stocks of wheat and flour for November of 25,000,000 bushels was a factor near the close.

Corn was dull, but the lack of interest was not so pronounced as in wheat. The market as a whole was weak, influenced by the cold weather, the increasing receipts and lower cables. Another factor was the appearance of new corn in local receipts, and a break of a cent in No. 4. The cash demand was fair. The market was weak toward the close, when wheat and oats were both declining. Receipts were 640 cars. May ranged from 33⅞@34⅛@34¼c and closed ⅛c lower at 33⅞@33¾c.

Oats were decidedly weak. There was a good deal of liquidation by prominent holders, increasing receipts apparently shaking the confidence of bulls in higher prices. There were no large buyers, but small ones were numerous enough to take most of the offerings. The small export movement—443,000 bushels last week, attracted attention. Receipts were 523 cars. May ranged from 25¾@25⅞@26¼c and closed ¼@⅜c lower at 25¾@25⅞c.

Provisions, though rather quiet, were firm most of the day at a slight advance. There was a good general demand, and as packers did not come into the market to any great extent, quotations ruled somewhat higher. Late in the session, however, the weakness in all the grain markets affected provisions, and prices slid off, the market being heavy at the close. May pork closed 7½c lower at $9.50, May lard 2½@5c lower at $5.27@5.30, and May ribs 5c lower at $4.77½.

No estimated receipts on wheat, corn and oats. Estimated receipts for Wednesday: Hogs, 50,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	65¼	65¼	64¾	64⅞
May	66⅛	66¼	65¾	65¾
Corn—				
December	33¾	33¾	33⅛	33⅛
May	34⅛	34⅛	34	34
July	35	35	34½	34½
Oats—				
December	25¾	25¾	25½	25½
May	26¼	26¼	25⅝	25⅞
Mess pork—				
January	9.32½	9.40	9.25	9.27½
May	9.60	9.65	9.50	9.50
Lard—				
January	5.15	5.17½	5.12½	5.12½
May	5.32½	5.35	5.27½	5.30
Short ribs—				
January	4.67½	4.70	4.62½	4.62½
May	4.82½	4.85	4.77½	4.77½

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	60,000	40,000
Wheat, bushels	200,000	35,000
Corn, bushels	360,000	298,000
Oats, bushels	605,000	216,000
Rye, bushels	25,000	2,000
Barley, bushels	126,000	7,000

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, December 6.—Wheat continues heavy with cables a trifle lower. The movement is again becoming narrow. Following late precedents, after becoming almost dormant at lower prices, there is generally a rally, but advices from good commission brokers still favor lower quotations. The market is purely professional and a scalpers'. Market fluctuations today were confined to ¼c.

Corn held strong until near the closing, when good realizing sales caused declines of ¼c, but final prices were at least steady. Northwest receipts at 1,531, against 734 last year was also bearish on wheat.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, December 6.—Cattle receipts light, but the demand was even smaller; markt slow and shade lower. Good to choice steers $5.05@5.75; commoner grades $4@5; stockers and feeders $3@4.40; butchers' and canners' cows $2.25; heifers $3.50@4.50.

Hogs weak 2½@5c lower; sales were at $3.20@3.35 for common to fair up to $3.45@3.55 for choice to strictly prime; pigs $3.15@3.30.

Sheep and lambs steady; common to prime lambs $3.75@5.50; yearlings $4.15@4.75; sheep $2.30@4.30; western sheep $3.50@4.10; western lambs $4.75@5.30; feeders $4.50@4.85 for lambs; $3.50@3.80 for western sheep.

Receipts: Cattle 4,000; hogs 45,000; sheep 14,000.

John W. Dickey
STOCK AND BOND BROKER
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited,

Paine, Murphy & Co
Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.
COTTON, STOCKS AND GRAIN.
2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)
References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE
Gould Building. Atlanta, Ga.
Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.
Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References, Fourth National and Capital City banks.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO
DEALEARS IN
Investment Securities.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order from the court of ordinary of Coweta county, Georgia, I, as the administrator on the estate of U. B. Wilkinson, late of said county, deceased, will sell, on the first Tuesday in January, 1899, between the legal hours of sale, before the courthouse door in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, the following property of said estate, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying in the city of Atlanta, fronting thirty-five feet on Angier avenue, beginning on the north side of said avenue two hundred and forty-five (245) feet easterly of the east line of the Boulevard, thence north one hundred and fifty-six (156) feet, thence east thirty-five (35) feet, thence south one hundred and fifty-six (156) feet to said Angier avenue, thence west along the north side of Angier avenue thirty-five (35) feet to the beginning, and known as lot No. 74 Angier avenue.

Also that tract of land in said city of Atlanta, being part of city lot fourteen (14) of the subdivision of Joshua Doan property, sold on the 14th of January, 1880, by G. W. Adair, being vacant lot lying north of lots owned by Mary McConnell and Lizzie Pratt, fifty feet wide and running north fifty-three feet; said McConnell and Pratt lots fronts on Erwin street; said vacant lot bounded on the south by said McConnell and Pratt lots, on the east by Anna Anderson, on the west by Laura Dyals, and on the north by a vacant lot formerly owned by Joshua Doan. Terms of sale cash.

ALVAN D. FREEMAN,
Adm'r U. B. Wilkinson.
dec 7-4t wed

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—To the Honorable, the Secretary of State: The petition of Jack J. Spalding, F. I. Stone, H. L. Wilson, E. P. King, T. A. Gramling, L. B. Nelson, Samuel Myer, Jr., John W. Zuber, R. J. Hancock and H. S. Collingsworth, each of whom, except T. A. Gramling, resides at the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, and T. A. Gramling at the city of Marietta, Cobb county, Georgia, respectfully shows that they desire to form a suburban and street railroad company.

The name of said company shall be Atlanta City Railway, and its principal office located in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia.

The length of said road, as near as can be estimated, will be twenty-five (25) miles. The general direction of said road is from the center of the city of Atlanta to its corporate limits on the east, and thence to and through the town of Decatur, DeKalb county, Georgia; and from the center of Atlanta, south to the corporate limits, and thence to Oakland City and Fort McPherson, Fulton county, Georgia, and from such center to that part of Atlanta formerly West End, Grant's Park, and the New city waterworks; and said named places are the principal places from, to, and in which said railroad is, and is to be, constructed and operated.

The streets occupied in Atlanta being Magnolia, Davis, Mitchell, including Mitchell street viaduct, Capitol Square, Capitol avenue, Woodward avenue, Kelly street, Glynwood avenue, Grant street, Augusta avenue, Cherokee avenue, Haynes street, Chapel street, Greensferry avenue, Lee street, Park street, Ashby street, Church street, Cain street, Orme street, Mills street, Luckie street, Hemphill avenue (within city limits, and thence along said avenue to the new city waterworks), McDaniel street, Glenn street, Richardson street, Cooper street, Whitehall street, West Fair street, Forsyth street, including Forsyth street bridge; Ellis street, Hilliard street, Irwin street, Sampson street; the old Decatur Turnpike or Lake avenue to the city limits.

The streets occupied in Decatur being Atlanta street, West Courthouse square, North Courthouse square, Broad street, North Railroad avenue, Depot street, McDonough street and South Courthouse square.

The streets occupied in Oakland City being Hood drive and Evan drive.

And petitioners ask that the company have the right to extend, build and operate its railway upon any other streets or roads in the city of Atlanta, town of Decatur, Oakland City, or elsewhere in said Fulton or DeKalb counties, with the consent of the proper municipal or county authorities to such use, that it may from time to time see fit.

The number of years said corporation is to continue shall be One Hundred and One (101) years, with the right of renewal, as may be then prescribed by law.

The amount of the proposed capital stock is One Million ($1,000,000) Dollars, of which at least Two Hundred Thousand ($200,000) Dollars will be preferred, and the rest common stock, with the right to increase said capital stock from time to time, in the manner provided by law.

Petitioners intend in good faith to go forward without delay to secure subscriptions to the capital stock, construct, equip, maintain and operate said railway.

They request to be incorporated under the laws of this state, with all of the powers specified in the civil code of 1895, applicable to railroads, and street and suburban railroads, and especially those embraced in sections 2167, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2181, 2182, 2184, and the acts amendatory thereof, and have given four (4) weeks notice of their intention to apply for this charter by the publication of this petition in the newspaper in each of the counties through which said proposed road will run, in which sheriff's advertisements are published, once a week for our (4) weeks before the filing of said petition.

JACK J. SPALDING,
F. I. STONE,
H. L. WILSON,
E. P. KING,
T. A. GRAMLING,
L. B. NELSON,
SAMUEL MYER, JR.,
JOHN W. ZUBER,
R. J. HANCOCK,
H. S. COLLINGSWORTH.
nov30—4t—wed

American Congregational Union vs. The Berean Congregational Church of Atlanta, Ga. No. 6412 Fulton Superior Court, fall term, 1898, mortgage foreclosure, etc. It appearing to the court by the petition of the American Congregational Union that the Berean Congregational church, of Atlanta, Ga., is indebted to petitioner in the sum of $429.45, with interest from the 18th day of May, 1885, and in the further sum of $400, with interest from the 6th day of September, 1887, at 7 per cent per annum, which several sums are due and the payment of which the said Berean Congregational church refuses, and to secure said sums of money the said Berean Congregational church executed and delivered to petitioner a mortgage on the 18th day of May, 1885, for $429.45, and another one on 6th day of September, 1887, for $400, on the following described real estate, to-wit:

"All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county and state aforesaid, and being a part of land lot 20 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton, county, Georgia, described as follows: Beginning on the northwest corner of Mills and Tennille streets, and running thence west 50 feet along Tennille street, thence extending back north with same width as fronting 90 feet along Mills street, same being lot 14 of the subdivision of the Goldsmith property as sold by T. A. Frierson April 19th, 1883."

It is therefore ordered by the court that the said Berean Congregational church do pay into this court on or before the first day of next term thereof the principal and interest aforesaid and the costs of this suit, or in default thereof the said mortgages be foreclosed and the equity of redemption in and to said mortgaged property be forever barred. Let this rule be served as required by law.

J. H. LUMPKIN,
Judge Superior C. A. C.
October 1st, 1898.
CULBERSON & WILLINGHAM,
Petitioner's Attorney.

State of Georgia, County of Fulton—I, G. H. Tanner, clerk of the superior court in and for said county, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing contains a true copy of the rule nisi in the above stated case as appears of file and of record in this office.

Given under my hand and official signature, this the 5th day of October, 1898.

G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court, Fulton County, Ga.
oct 6 nov 7 dec 7 jan 7

AUCTION.

The great auction sale of Peter Lynch's at 7 West Mitchell street for the purpose of complying with the new city ordinance separating the liquor business from any other business by the 1st of January, 1899, still continues and will do so until sold out, absolutely to the highest bidder. No by-bidding. The stock consists of boots, shoes, harness and harness and shoe leather, shoe lasts, collars and bridle, collar pads, lap robes, horse blankets, men's and boys' hats, guns and pistols and various other goods and notions too numerous to mention, such as has been kept in a first-class variety store. The goods are actually sacrificed. Leo Fresh, auctioneer. Terms cash on conclusion of the sale, when the goods are delivered right there and then.

In the meantime, Mr. Lynch's sale of the best of wines, liquors, cigars, etc., continues at 95 Whitehall street.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, in Effect December 4.

Southern Railway.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
*13 Jacksonville	4 15 am	*13 Chattanooga	4 20 am
*8 Chattanooga	5 00 am	*16 Brunswick	5 20 am
*35 Washington	5 10 am	*16 Columbus, Ga.	5 20 am
*20 Tallapoosa	8 25 am	*35 Birmingham	5 30 am
17 Cornelia	8 30 am	*12 Richmond	7 50 am
*11 Fort Valley	10 40 am	17 Chattanooga	7 50 am
*19 Macon	11 10 am	*18 Macon	8 10 am
*9 Columbus	11 10 am	*38 Washington	12 00 n'n
*38 Birmingham	11 30 am	*9 Chattanooga	4 00 pm
*10 Chattanooga	11 40 am	*37 Birmingham	4 15 pm
*37 Washington	3 55 pm	*10 Macon	4 20 pm
*15 Brunswick	7 45 pm	*10 Columbus	4 20 pm
*11 Richmond	8 50 pm	*22 Fort Valley	4 30 pm
*7 Macon	9 45 pm	18 Cornelia	4 35 pm
*7 Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	35 Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
*36 Birmingham	10 40 pm	*36 Washington	11 50 pm
*14 Chattanooga	11 50 pm	*14 Jacksonville	11 55 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
‡101 Jonesboro	6 45 am	102 Hapeville	7 00 am
*3 Savannah	7 35 am	*2 Savannah	7 55 am
‡103 Hapeville	8 05 am	‡104 Hapeville	8 30 am
‡105 Hapeville	9 45 am	‡108 Jonesboro	12 00 m
*11 Macon	11 20 am	‡110 Hapeville	2 20 pm
‡109 Jonesboro	2 05 pm	‡112 Hapeville	4 45 pm
‡111 Hapeville	3 30 pm	*12 Macon	4 05 pm
‡113 Hapeville	5 55 pm	‡114 Jonesboro	6 10 pm
*1 Savannah	7 25 pm	*4 Savannah	7 50 pm
SUNDAY TRAINS:		SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115 Jonesboro	8 55 am	116 Hapeville	9 00 am
117 Hapeville	10 45 am	118 Jonesboro	12 50 pm

Trains marked * Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
*3 Nashville	7 30 am	*2 Nashville	8 15 am
78 Marietta	8 00 am	*70 Chattanooga	4 50 pm
*1 Chattanooga	10 35 am	72 Marietta	5 30 pm
*1 Nashville	7 30 pm	*4 Nashville	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
*38 Montgomery	11 40 am	*35 Montgomery	5 25 am
*34 Selma	7 00 pm	*33 Montgomery	1 00 pm
*36 Selma	11 50 pm	*37 Selma	4 20 pm
12 College Park	7 05 am	11 College Park	5 40 am
14 LaGrange	8 20 am	13 College Park	8 00 am
16 College Park	10 00 am	15 Palmetto	11 50 am
18 College Park	2 15 pm	17 College Park	12 30 pm
20 Palmetto	2 45 pm	19 College Park	2 30 pm
22 College Park	3 50 pm	21 College Park	4 25 pm
24 College Park	5 50 pm	23 LaGrange	5 35 pm
26 College Park	7 45 pm	25 College Park	6 20 pm
28 College Park	12 25 am	27 College Park	11 15 pm
SUNDAY TRAIN.		SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42 LaGrange	10 20 am	41 West Point	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28 stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger Station.

Georgia Railroad.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
*3 Augusta	5 00 am	*2 Augusta	7 50 am
*23 Conyers	6 45 am	26 Lithonia	10 05 am
Covington	7 45 am	*28 Augusta	3 10 pm
*1 Augusta	12 35 pm	24 Conyers	4 30 pm
25 Lithonia	3 35 pm	10 Covington	6 15 pm
*27 Augusta	8 20 pm	*4 Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No. ARRIVE FROM		No. DEPART TO	
*41 Norfolk	5 20 am	*402 Washington	12 01 n't
*403 Washington	2 50 pm	*38 Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO	
‡Knoxville	7 30 am	‡Knoxville	8 30 pm
‡Murphy	7 30 pm	‡Murphy	8 15 am

‡Daily.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective December 4th, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 18 Ex Sun
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 25 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 22 pm	2 20 am	10 35 am	7 45 pm
Ar Cornelia	3 00 pm		11 25 am	8 35 pm
Ar Mt. Airy			11 30 am	
Ar Charlotte	8 10 pm	9 00 am	6 10 pm	
Ar Greensboro	10 43 pm			
Ar. Danville	11 51 pm	1 30 pm	11 45 pm	
Ar. Washington	6 42 am	9 35 pm		
Ar. Baltimore	8 06 am	11 25 pm		
Ar. Philadelphia	10 15 am	2 56 am		
Ar. New York	12 45 n'n	6 23 am		
Ar. Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm		
Lv. Danville	1 30 am	1 45 pm	12 36 am	
Ar. Richmond	6 40 am	6 25 pm	6 40 am	
Lv. Greensboro	10 50 pm			
Ar. Norfolk	7 50 am			

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington. Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36, "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Car Atlanta to Charlotte.

SO. BOUND.	No. 15.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14
Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	8 10 am	4 20 pm	11 55 pm
Ar. Macon	8 20 am	10 55 am	7 10 pm	2 05 am
Ar. Everett	3 25 pm			7 25 am
Ar. Brunswick	4 30 pm			8 30 am
Ar. Jacksonville	9 25 pm			9 40 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 7.	No. 9.
Lv. Atlanta	4 20 am	7 50 am	4 00 pm
Ar. Rome	6 30 am	10 20 am	6 25 pm
Ar. Dalton	7 22 am	11 30 am	7 34 pm
Ar. Chattanooga	8 40 am	1 00 pm	8 50 pm
Ar. Memphis			7 40 am
Ar. Cincinnati	7 30 pm		7 30 am
Ar. Knoxville	11 55 am		1 10 am
Ar. Louisville			7 50 am

Nos. 13 and 14, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville. Local Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Brunswick. Also Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville.

	No. 30.	No. 28.
Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	4 20 pm
Lv. Griffin	6 50 am	6 03 pm
Lv. Columbus	9 30 am	9 05 pm
Ar. Albany	3 10 pm	

No. 30 has through coaches Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 25 Daily Ex Sun
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 30 am	5 15 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 23 pm	7 45 am	7 55 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	
Lv Birmingham		11 50 am	
Ar Greenville		10 55 pm	
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	
Ar Kansas City	7 55 am	5 20 pm	
Lv Birmingham	11 35 pm		
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm		
Ar New Orleans	10 30 am		
Lv Atlanta			4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley			8 30 pm

No. 35, Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Birmingham and Kansas City.

No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.

No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.

No. 13 Local Sleeper, Atlanta to Chattanooga.

Office Kimball House Corner.

$6.75
===TO===
Selma, Ala.,
and Return.

On account of the Race Meet, Selma, Ala., December 6th-8th, Atlanta and West Point railroad (short line) will sell tickets December 5th and 6th, good to return December 9th, at one fare for the round trip. Convenient schedule. For any other information apply to J. W. WARNER, C. T. A.,
12 Kimball House, Atlanta.
A. HOWELL, U. T. A., Union Depot.
GEO. W. ALLEN, T. P. A.,
12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
B. F. WYLY, JR., G. P. and T. A.,
Atlanta, Ga.
R. E. LUTZ, Traffic Manager,
Montgomery, Ala.
GEORGE C. SMITH,
President and General Manager, Atlanta.

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Sunset Limited.

World's finest train service; 58 hours to Los Angeles, 75 hours to San Francisco.

Through tourist sleepers from Washington via Atlanta to Los Angeles and San Francisco every Thursday and Sunday.

Quickest time, best service to Texas.

Only one night on the road from Atlanta to Houston, Dallas, Corsicana, Fort Worth, Sherman, and Denison.

For further information, call on or address W. R. Fagan, T. P. A., 4 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

Geo. W. Ely, traveling passenger agent, Montgomery, Ala.

WOMAN and ...SOCIETY.

SOCIAL COMMITTEE MEETS TODAY

The ladies of the social committee of the Peace Jubilee will meet this morning at 11 o'clock at the Kimball house. A full attendance is urged, as many matters of importance will be discussed.

In response to the invitation extended to the women's organizations in the city to appoint their representatives to assist in the reception to be given the presidential party at the mansion, Mrs. Steele received notice yesterday that the Order of Robert E. Lee would be represented by Mrs. John Marshall Slaton, Mrs. Robert Ridley and Mrs. Wilmer Moore.

WOMEN BUSY IN CHARITY WORK

From now until Christmas Atlanta's philanthropic women will be busy with their charity work for the poor, and a number of entertainments are being arranged by which the people will be amused and at the same time be afforded an opportunity to patronize worthy institutions.

The ladies of the Sheltering Arms, an organization in which ladies from all the churches in the city are represented, are meeting with great success in the restaurant being operated by them at present at 21 East Alabama street. Yesterday the young ladies of the Atlanta Relief Association were in charge, and during the hours from 12 o'clock to 3 o'clock they were kept busy waiting upon the many ladies and gentlemen enjoying the delicious luncheons. Today the same earnest workers will be in charge and the menu to be served will be delicious. The doll booth is meeting with great success, there being innumerable "fair creatures" that will gladden the hearts of little girls Christmas morning. The restaurant will continue ten days.

The ladies of the First Baptist church are holding at bazaar at No. 72 Whitehall street and have on sale a number of beautiful fancy articles of all kinds, including sofa cushions, embroidered linens, children's caps and aprons and appropriate articles for Christmas presents. The doll booth is especially attractive, there being all kinds and sizes, from the infant dolls to those old enough to wear silk gowns and feathers in their hats. There is a candy booth, and delicious refreshments will be served at the luncheon hour and in the evening. Among the items on the luncheon menu for today will be Brunswick stew, turkey and cranberries, ham salads, asparagus, mince pie, ice cream, cake, coffee, tea and chocolate. The bazaar is under the auspices of the three aid societies of the Baptist church—the Social Union, of which Mrs. William T. Ackers is president; Sorosis, Mrs. John Moore, president, and Young Ladies Society, Mrs. Ben Wylie president.

The proceeds of the bazaar will go to the Baptist orphans' home and other good works.

The Ladies' Mission Society of the Second Baptist church will give a bazaar Friday at the home of Mrs. Frank Coker, 93 Washington street, and the proceeds will go to a very commendable purpose. A number of beautiful fancy articles will be for sale, and a delicious menu will be served at the luncheon hour. The Ladies' Mission Society is composed of the younger lady members of the church and every entertainment given under the auspices of that society is a brilliant success.

The ladies of the Catholic church of the north side will give a bazaar December 20th at the home of Mrs. Robert Ridley, on Peachtree street. Over a hundred beautifully dressed dolls will be for sale; also innumerable fancy articles suitable for Christmas presents. Delicious luncheons will be sold throughout the day.

WOMEN'S MEETINGS.

There will be a meeting of the Woman's Relief Corps Auxiliary to O. M. Mitchel Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at the Young Men's Christian Association building, fourth floor, at 3 o'clock. Every member urged to be present, as business of great importance is to be transacted. It is urged that the purchasing committee for the Thanksgiving dinner at Fort McPherson and all ladies interested in the same meet with us at that time. Mrs. T. P. Averill, president.

The Piedmont continental chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Atlanta Woman's Club.

The Manning circle will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Joseph Corrigan.

The music section of the Atlanta Woman's Club held its fourth meeting of the year Monday morning, and a number of famous women singers were discussed. Mrs. Hessie spoke of "Woman in Music," and the lives of Guise, Garcia, Angeline Catalani, Jenny Lind, Pasteur and Elizabeth Bellington were told of briefly by Mrs. Lindermann, Mrs. Raines, Mrs. Hill, Miss MacArthur and Miss Smilie. Mrs. Lindermann sang delightfully, and Mrs. Stewart described the first concerts given in England.

At the next meeting the programme will consist of selections fro mBach, Schubert, Schumann and Beethoven.

Mrs. J. W. Thomas requests the committee appointed by the Free Kindergarten Association to formulate plans for the Christmas thanks offering to meet with her at room 105, the Kimball, Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. The ladies of the committee are: Mrs. W. G. Raoul, Mrs. Helen Reed, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Charles Healey, Mrs Alexander, Mrs. Sommerfield, Mrs. John Sanders and all the young ladies of the bread and butter committee of the kindergarten school.

The board of managers of the Florence Crittenton home meets this morning at 10 o'clock at the Woman's Club, and all the members are urged to be present. The election of officers will take place the first Wednesday in January.

The Children of the Confederacy will hold an interesting meeting Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Woman's Club. The officers of all the women's patriotic organizations in the city have been invited to be present, and Mrs. Charles Rice has prepared an enjoyable programme. Mrs. Peates and Mrs. Bass will sing; Miss Florine Richardson will give a piano solo, and Mrs. John Reed has prepared an entertaining reading. Mrs. Woolf will present the organization a gavel, and much pleasure is anticipated for the occasion.

TO HELP THE BAPTIST ORPHANAGE.

The ladies of the Baptist church are actively engaged in promoting the welfare of the Baptist orphanage, and they are now conducting a bazaar two doors above the Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Company's store on Whitehall street, at which piece dinner is being served daily for business men and all others who can attend. The bazaar is personally conducted by the ladies of the church, and they are receiving the cordial co-operation not only of their own church, but of the other churches as well. The daily luncheon will be served from 1 to 3 o'clock and the Brunswick stew served today will be prepared by Chief Joyner. The menu for today is as follows.

Brunswick stew, chicken pie, asparagus, boiled ham, hot biscuit and butter, cold bread and pickles, ice cream, mince pie, coffee, chocolate.

PITTMAN-WATKINS.

A wedding of unusual interest will occur at College Park tomorrow night at 8 o'clock, when Colonel J. H. Pittman, of LaGrange, and Miss Elizabeth A. Watkins, of College Park, will be the contracting parties. The marriage will occur at the Watkins home and will be attended by only the intimate friends of the contracting parties. It will be performed by Dr. McDonough, of this city.

Miss Watkins is one of the most cultured and popular young ladies of College Park and is very popular with the younger set of this city. Colonel Pittman has twice represented Troup county in the lower house of the general assembly and is considered one of the best attorneys in the county. College Park will be the home of Mr. and Mrs. Pittman, Colonel Pittman continuing his law practice in Atlanta.

SOCIAL ITEMS.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knowles gave an elegant dinner party in honor of Governor and Mrs. Allen D. Candler. The table was faultless in its elegance and artistic arrangement, gold and white being the color scheme of decoration. Yellow chrysanthemums and yellow roses were the flowers used, and harmonized with the gold tracery of the Bohemian glass used exclusively in the table service. Those invited to meet Governor and Mrs. Candler were: Colonel and Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Neal, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Howell, Jr., Mrs. Barbour Thompson, Miss Knowles, Mr. Clark Howell and Mr. Bower.

***

Last night Miss Leila Morris gave one of her largest and most enjoyable evening card parties of the season, in honor of the Misses Hayes, of Kentucky. About seventy guests were present, and the game played was progressive six-handed euchre. The decorations were of pink and white roses and maiden hair fern, and the various appointments of the entertainment were unique and appropriate. Instead of the usual score cards a gold ring was presented each guest, the gentlemen winning a game were presented a tipped cigarette, and the ladies with tiny sachet bags with they suspended from the rings. The prizes for the ladies were a silk umbrella with Dresden handle and a pair of gold-enameled scissors; those for the gentlemen, a pearl scarf pin and a pair of gold sleeve buttons. The supper served at the end of the game was delicious. Miss Morris received her guests in an elegant toilet of pale blue satin, and the Misses Hayes were charming in toilets of white organdie.

***

On Friday morning at 11:30 o'clock, Mrs. Charles ScipIe will entertain at cards in honor of the Misses Hayes.

***

Friday night Mr. and Mrs. L. D. T. Quinby will entertain at a cotillion in honor of Miss Pilcher, of Nashville. The guests will include a congenial party of the unmarried contingent of society.

***

Mrs. Carleton Miller entertains at cards this afternoon.

***

Miss Lucy Herman will entertain at a breakfast party Friday morning.

***

Miss Brumby, of Marietta, is the guest of friends in the city.

***

Miss Adelaide Howell has returned from New York.

***

The friends of Miss Alice Price will be glad to learn that she is better.

Mr. W. H. Venable is visiting in Macon.

***

Miss Bertha Willingham is receiving charming attentions as the guest of Miss Louise Todd.

***

Miss Mary Cobb has returned to her home in Macon.

***

Miss Lillian Lochrane has as her guest Miss Evelyn Austell, formerly of Atlanta, but now of Baltimore. Miss Austell will be a charming addition to the bouquet of debutantes who will brighten Atlanta society this winter.

***

Miss Wheatley, of Albany, will be the guest of the Misses Stephens next week.

***

Dr. J. P. Huntly has returned from London and is at the Aragon.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Inman will be the guests this month of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Inman.

***

Miss Laura Adair is receiving charming attentions as the guest of Miss Carr in North Carolina.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Colquitt Carter are expected home today and will be at the Aragon.

***

Mr. Ernest Woodruff is at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

***

Mrs. Ethel Hillyer Harris will remain in the city several days longer as the guest of Judge and Mrs. George Hillyer.

***

Miss Rebecca Raoul is visiting in Asheville, N. C.

***

Miss Janet Bain is receiving charming attention in Athens.

***

Miss Hill, of Griffin, is the guest of friends in the city.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Jennette Lowenstein and Mr. Simon Rosenfeld.

***

The Daughters of the American Revolution held an important meeting yesterday afternoon.

***

The Colonial Dames held an important meeting yesterday morning.

***

The many friends of Mr. Ira P. Clarke will be glad to know that, after a sickness of over a week, he is sufficiently recovered to be up.

***

The elegant home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Y. Tupper will be transformed into a beautiful bazaar Thursday from 3 o'clock to 10 o'clock p. m. The bazaar is for the benefit of St. Philip's cathedral and it will be managed by the Ladies' Aid Society of that parish. A large and varied collection of fancy articles will be offered for sale.

***

Mr. Thomas C. Erwin and Mrs. William J. Campbell were called to West Point yesterday by the death of their father, Mr. A. A. Erwin, whose funeral will occur today.

***

The ladies of the Church of Our Father will hold a benefit sale at Kamper's store, No. 79 Peachtree street, on Friday and Saturday of this week. A large collection of excellent and beautiful articles will be offered at a reasonable price.

***

The annual meeting and banquet of the Central Congregational church has been changed from Thursday to Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of the members of the church is desired.

***

The holiday sale and supper to be given tonight by the ladies of Epiphany Guild will be a pleasant and successful affair. The children's booth, managed by the children of the church, will be quite an attractive sight. The supper will be delicious. Admission free.

Frank R. Stockton has had a good many dogs in his time. The diverting but sometimes annoying characteristics of these four-footed friends will be described with a sympathetic pen in the author's paper, entitled "Some of My Dogs," which is to appear in The Youth's Companion for the week of November 3d."

TWO PRETTY SCHOOLGIRLS.

Being Slowly Poisoned to Death by Coffee—A Mother's Story.

"Our daughter, Maud, gradually began to show more and more nervous trouble during her school days last spring, and it came to such a pass that she was not making the progress desired and was so terribly nervous, that except by the utmost effort she could not sit still or get her mind upon her work. One evening I asked her what in the world ailed her, and told her to put her lesson aside until morning, so that she could rest. She said, 'No, mother, I must get this lesson tonight and be up early to get another in the morning. I don't know why it is, but I have been falling behind my class for over six months, and I must work in order to graduate this spring. I believe I will go and make me a cup of strong coffee; that will brace me up.' So a good cup of coffee was made and Maud got through with her lessons at 11 o'clock.

MRS. NELLIE A. VOSBURG,
Indianola, Iowa.

"The next morning I heard a rattling at the stove about half past 4, and went down to find Maud there building a fire. She said she could not sleep and that she had to study, so she thought she would make some coffee, as it helped her the night before. I went back to bed with a heavy heart, for there was a thought of danger creeping in. Step by step my mind went back over the last year, and the acts of our dear daughter during that time passed before me like a panorama. She used to be so well and happy, but now she acted as if she was almost crazy with nervousness and a wreck of her former beautiful self. It dawned upon the mother's mind that Maud was fading away, and looking to God, I breathed a silent prayer to the dear Father to save my child.

"The next morning I started out to consult the family physician, but just at the door I met a neighbor's daughter on her way to school. A year ago this young lady had been confined to her bed for months with nervous prostration, and it was whispered about that if she lived she would be likely to lose her mind. Her parents sent her away to a village near by, and this was the first time I had seen her since her return. I saw that she was the picture of health, and I said: 'Why, Fannie Frayer, what have you been doing with yourself? I never saw such a change in my life.' She answered, 'Why, you know I finally found out that the coffee I was drinking was ruining me, and when I got out to auntie's she took the coffee away entirely and gave me Postum Cereal Food Coffee. That is the only thing I have had, and you can see what the result is. I am just as well as I can possibly be, and getting along beautifully with my school work.'

"I was so deeply impressed with Fannie's experience, and her former condition tallied so closely with Maud's, that I abandoned my proposed trip to the physician's and went instead to the grocer's and secured a package of Postum. That night Maud had Postum Food Coffee instead of coffee, and the next morning the dear child said she had slept and was very much refreshed. The effect was so instantaneous that I was very much surprised, and feared perhaps there might be some medicines in Postum, but I have since been assured that it contains no medicines whatever, but that on the contrary, it is made of pure cereals, so handled by skilled experts in its manufacture, that the delicate small particles of phosphate of potash are retained in a natural state as found in certain parts of the cereals, and that this, together with the albumen in food, goes quickly to work to rebuild the nervous system. Our daughter has been saved to us. She graduated with honor, and instead of the nervous wreck she was at one time, she is now the picture of bounding health."

AMUSEMENTS.

When the curtain goes up at the Grand tonight Polk Miller and John Roach Straton will look out upon a brilliant audience.

The Virginia Society and a host of friends of both of the entertainers have been exerting themselves actively to make this first engagement of the new combination a great success. That their efforts have been rewarded is shown by the large advance sale of seats.

These entertainers stand with the most popular on the platform in their respective lines.

The Columbia theater will offer its patrons tonight and Thursday at matinee and also at night, the "Down East" rural comedy "Back on the Farm." It is said to be an interesting play, depicting life and characters in the New England rural districts. Daniel Darleigh will essay the role of Si Stebbens, in which he furnishes a lot of very amusing comedy. Bright and up-to-date specialties are promised between acts. The music will be furnished by the company's own orchestra, which is said to be very fine. The night prices will be from 15 cents to 50 cents. There will be a special bargain matinee Thursday afternoon, when 25 cents will secure the best seat in the theater.

In Richards & Pringle's Rusce & Holland's big minstrel festival are brought together Kersands, Crosby, Fidler and Avery, the four highest salaried colored comedians in the world. It is the custom with all minstrel shows to have one comedian of reputation only, surrounding him with cheap, untried people, and as a result, a disappointed audience. This year Richards & Pringle's carry over fifty people, traveling in their own special train of cars, and introducing twelve novelty acts in the olio. Hassan Ben Ali's Arabs, Kamekichi Japs, Arthur Maxwell, the trick bicyclist, Mr. and Mrs. Billy Kersands, James Crosby, Harry Fidler, Dan Avery, the Great Gauze, and the great sextette are prominent numbers. The big eight song and dance and the great novelty, "Going to the Cake Walk," are laughing caricatures.

They will appear at the Columbia theater, Friday and Saturday, December 9th and 10th, with a special matinee Saturday.

Hoyt's funniest comedy, "A Texas Steer," one that will always hold favor, will begin an engagement at the Grand Monday, for two nights and Tuesday matinee. This merry political satire was composed on the basis of individual characteristics and peculiarities, and the cast is said to be nearly perfect. Katie Putnam, one of the best known artists on the American stage, has been specially engaged for the part of "Bossy," a character eminently suited to her personality. Will H. Bray will be the "Maverick Brander," and the support includes the Bison City quartette, and other capable artists.

Atlanta Concert Association.

The sale of tickets for the Morgan String Quartet concert begins this morning (Wednesday) at 9 o'clock, instead of Thursday, as was advertised in the afternoon paper of yesterday.

Members desiring to dispose of their season tickets will please call at the secretary's office.

A READING LAMP FOR THE LONG WINTER NIGHTS.
THIS STYLE $3.50 COMPLETE. PRICE INCLUDES WELSBACH BURNER AND TUBEING.
READY TO LIGHT FROM $2.80 TO $10.00
20 DIFFERENT STYLES.
FOR SALE BY ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.
COR. BROAD AND ALABAMA.

STRATON-MILLER TONIGHT.

Humorous Virginian and Brilliant Georgian at the Grand.

LARGE HOUSE WILL BE PRESENT

The Unique Lecture Combination Will Be a Decided Treat—Polk Miller Banqueted.

The joint entertainment to be given by Polk Miller, of Virginia, and John Roach Straton, of Georgia, at the Grand tonight has aroused great interest in the city on account of its unique nature and the fame of the entertainers. A large house has already been sold.

Messrs. Miller and Straton were given a delightful banquet last night at the home of Dr. Joe Jacobs and have been shaking hands with a host of friends in the city today.

Polk Miller, the representative of the old south, will open the entertainment tonight by picturing the days before the war with his oldtime banjo songs, sidesplitting negro stories for which he is famous the world over and sketches of the olden times. Mr. Miller is the greatest artist in negro dialect in the world. He got his power to picture the old-time negro not from the down-eastern elocutionist, but direct from the fountainhead—the negro himself—in his "boyhood's happy home down on the farm." Mr. Miller is an ideal southern gentleman of the old school, courtly, genial and affable, while his genius as an entertainer has captivated audiences in every state of the union. As Joel Chandler Harris, "Uncle Remus," says, "There is a live nigger somewhere in Polk Miller's banjo, and you expect to see him jump out and start to dancing when Miller strikes a string."

Following Mr. Miller John Roach Straton, "prince of the platform," the champion college orator of the south, will deliver one of his famous lectures. Mr. Straton is well known here and a rare treat may be expected in his part of the entertainment, as he is recognized as one of the most brilliant orators and humorists in the south. He will deliver his famous lecture on "Day Dreams," revised and rewritten. A feature which will be highly interesting at this time will be his remarks on territorial expansion in his vision of the future of the republic. The Herald-Journal says this lecture, "Day Dreams," is equal to Governor Bob Taylor's famous "Fiddle and the Bow."

Rev. J. B. Hawthorne says: "He is a master of human pathos and eloquence."

The Washington Post: "One of the most eloquent and masterly speeches ever made from a lecture platform."

"Snollygoster" Ham's paper, The Georgia Cracker, says: "His lecture here was a sparkling stream of eloquence, wit and pathos, flashing in the sunlight of his own originality."

Major Coutrney, the president of the Virginia Society, will be master of ceremonies and will present the speakers.

Catarrh is caused by a cold or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. Catarrh is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eradicates from the blood all scrofulous taints.

Office Stationery
Of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

INDORSE GOVERNOR S MESSAGE

Strong Resolutions Passed by Chamber of Commerce at the December Meeting.

The board of directors of the Atlanta chamber of commerce at their regular monthly meeting for December passed the following resolution commendatory of Governor Candler's recent message to the legislature:

"Resolved, That the patriotic and sound financial message of his excellency, Governor Candler, to the present legislature recommending proper economy in the disbursement of the public funds meets our unqualified approbation.

"The inability of the people to meet excessive taxation makes it absolutely necessary that appropriations should be kept below the income.

"And this should be accomplished, as recommended by the governor, through a broad consideration of our resources."

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes
BEECHAM'S PILLS
FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS
such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be
A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a
Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver
IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN
Beecham's Pills are
Without a Rival
And have the
LARGEST SALE
of any Patent Medicine in the World.
25c. at all Drug Stores.

CLOTHING WISDOM.
BAD CUTTING SPOILS ANY CLOTH, POOR WORKMANSHIP RUINS THE BEST CUTTING. CHEAP TRIMMINGS, SHODDY LININGS, COTTON INSTEAD OF SILK THREAD, FLIMSY POCKETS, BAD BUTTONHOLES—THESE SOON MAKE A "BOTCH" OF THE WHOLE THING.
WHEN YOU GO TO A CHEAP TAILOR YOU CHOOSE THE CLOTH—NOT THE OTHER THINGS—THAT'S WHERE YOU GET LEFT. MIGHT AS WELL CHOSE THE WHOLE GARMENT—SEE WHAT YOU'RE GETTING—AND IF YOU DON'T GET WHAT YOU THINK YOU GET—YOU GET YOUR MONEY BACK.
MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS,
$6.50, $7.50, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00, $18.00. and $20.00
BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS,
$5.00, $7.50, $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00.
CHILDREN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS,
$2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00.
"NO GOOD CLOTHING AS CHEAP."
"NO CHEAP CLOTHING AS GOOD."
Eiseman & Weil
3 WHITEHALL.
Telephone 253.
EVERYTHING FOR BOY OR MAN.

THE GRAND
TONIGHT
THE STRATON-MILLER
COMBINATION.
An Evening of Laughter and Delight.
POLK MILLER,
The greatest living delineator of the old time darky, will entertain with banjo, song and stories.
JOHN ROACH STRATON
Will deliver one of his brilliant and captivating lectures.
A veritable banquet of mirth, music, wit and wisdom.
Admission—Lower floor, 50c; reserved, 75c; balcony, 35c; reserved, 50c. Sale now open at Grand box office.

Atlanta Concert Association.
Third Concert.
Friday, December 9, 1898.
Morgan String Quartet.
Of New York.
MISS GERALDINE MORGAN, first violin.
MAX KARGER, second violin.
HENRY BURCK, viola.
PAUL MORGAN, violoncello.
—Assisted by—
MISS ELIZABETH DODGE, soprano.
Tickets on sale Wednesday, 9 o'clock a. m.

DeGive's COLUMBIA THEATRE
TONIGHT
And Thursday at Matinee and Night
FUN FOR EVERYBODY
The side-splitting "Down East" Comedy,
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Illustrated Songs, Brilliant Specialties.
See the Famous Farmer Band Parade at 12.
Our own challenge orchestra.
Night Prices 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.
Matinee, 25c all seats. Sale now open at Miller's. 12—4—tf

Friday and Saturday, December 9 and 10, Matinee Saturday,
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Big Minstrel Festival
55 PEOPLE. 2 BANDS.
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Entire balcony reserved for colored people.
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THE GRAND
Mr. Justin McCarthy
Will lecture at the Grand Opera House
Thursday, December 8th
Subject: "The Victorian Age of English Literature." Mr. McCarthy appears in Atlanta under the auspices of the Atlanta Lecture Association. Box office now open.

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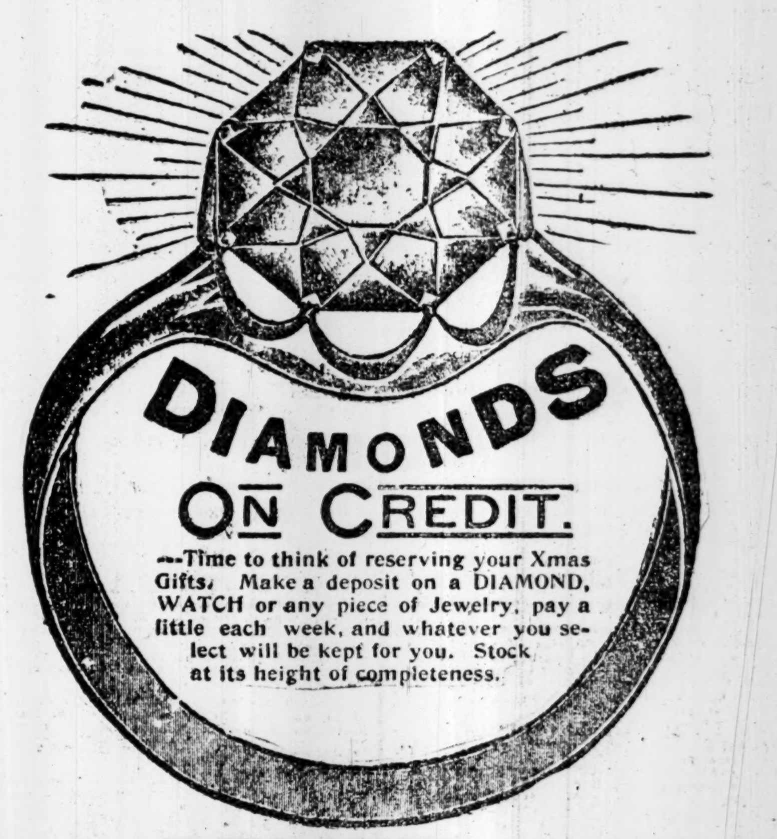

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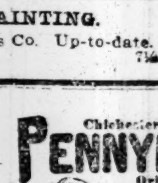

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OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

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Careful attention to business of non-residents. Long experience in state and federal courts.

CITY ELECTION OCCURS TODAY

Municipal Officers Will Be Voted for in Atlanta.

THERE WILL BE NO CONTESTS

The Polls Will Open at 7 O'Clock and Close at 6 O'Clock.

LIGHT VOTE WILL PROBABLY BE POLLED

Arrangements for the Voting Are Now Complete—The Managers and the Polling Places.

The regular city election occurs in Atlanta today. The candidates nominated at the October primary have no opposition and the election will be quiet. The polls will be opened at 7 o'clock this morning, and will close at 6 o'clock this evening. All the arrangements have been completed.

The following are the candidates to be voted for:

MAYOR,
J. G. Woodward.
ALDERMAN—North Side,
J. W. Kilpatrick.
ALDERMAN—South Side,
S. W. Day.
COUNCILMEN.
First Ward:
John H. Harwell.
Second Ward:
J. J. Maddox.
Third Ward:
Sid Holland.
Fourth Ward:
John S. Parks.
Fifth Ward:
A. P. Thompson.
Sixth Ward:
G. G. Roy.
Seventh Ward:
J. W. Pope.
CITY TREASURER.
Thomas J. Peeples.
CITY COMPTROLLER.
J. W. Goldsmith.
CITY ATTORNEY,
James A. Anderson.
CITY TAX COLLECTOR,
E. T. Payne.
CITY ENGINEER,
R. M. Clayton.
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS,
D. G. Wylie.
MARSHAL.
Jeff Tolbert.
SEXTON,
H. H. Barefield.
MANAGERS IN CHARGE.

The election managers will be as follows:

First Ward—I. Steinheimer, B. E. Gardner, W. M. Curtis.

Second Ward—R. A. Redding, H. A. Boynton, M. N. Blount.

Third Ward—W. H. Harrison, J. C. P. Johnson, T. J. Buchanan.

Fourth Ward—R. J. Guinn, W. H. Smith, Robert Zahner.

Fifth Ward—James Bell, L. W. Sims, J. N. Anthony.

Sixth Ward—W. F. Crusselle, James Banks, A. L. Holbrook.

Seventh Ward—G. J. Dallas, J. H. Caldwell, Edward H. Mathews.

The Polling Places.

The polling places will be as follows:

First Ward—Curtis's drug store, corner West Mitchell and South Forsyth streets.

Second Ward—City hall.

Third Ward—Thompson & Ivy's store, corner East Hunter and Fraser streets.

Fourth Ward—Store, No. 310 Auburn avenue.

Fifth Ward—No. 228 Marietta street.

Sixth Ward—Walcott & Drake's store, North Pryor, corner Houston street.

Seventh Ward—Store, No. 215 Lee street.

THE WEATHER.

The map for the evening shows an area of high barometer in the west, with the center at Abilene, Tex., and low pressure centering at Buffalo, N. Y. These conditions are causing general westerly winds and clear weather.

A slight fall of temperature is noted in the north and northwest, elsewhere it has been stationary.

A little rain fell on the gulf coast and in the lake region, and snow is falling at Buffalo.

The following stations report high winds: New York, forty-eight miles; North Platte thirty-six miles; Knoxville, twenty-eight miles and Rapid City, twenty-six miles.

Forecast for Today.

South Carolina—Partly cloudy weather, with brisk, northwesterly winds.

Georgia—Fair, with fresh west to northwest winds.

West Florida and Alabama—Fair and cooler, with light to fresh west to northwest winds.

General Weather Report.

Daily mean temperature	40
Daily normal temperature	48
Highest temperature	51
Lowest temperature	28
Total rainfall during 12 hours	.00
Deficiency since January 1st	.31

Forecast for Today.

Daily report of the weather at selected station as shown by observations taken at 8 o'clock p. m., December 6, 1898:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Highest temperature.	Precipitation, in inches.
New York, clear	34	42	.00
Savannah, clear	46	56	.00
Norfolk, clear	40	50	.00
Charlotte, clear	44	50	.00
Raleigh, clear	42	52	.00
Wilmington, clear	42	52	.00
Charleston, clear	48	54	.00
Augusta, clear	46	54	.00
Jacksonville, clear	50	58	.00
Key West, clear	64	66	.00
Atlanta, clear	44	52	.00
Pensacola, clear	50	54	.00
Montgomery, clear	50	56	.00
Vicksburg, clear	52	62	.00
New Orleans, cloudy	54	62	T
Palestine, pt. cloudy	44	58	.00
Galveston, cloudy	56	64	T
Corpus Christi, clear	58	72	.00
Buffalo, snow	32	32	.02
Detroit, cloudy	24	30	.26
Chicago, clyear	24	28	T
Memphis, clear	42	48	.00
Chattanooga, clear	48	52	.00
Knoxville, cloudy	44	48	.00
Cincinnati, clear	30	40	.04
St. Paul, cloudy	18	20	.02
St. Louis, clear	32	38	.00
Kansas City, clear	30	34	.00
Omaha, clear	03	32	.00
Huron, clear	18	26	.01
Rapid City, clear	20	32	T
North Platte, pt. cl'dy	30	36	.00
Dodge City, clear	24	40	.00
Abilene, clear	40	46	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

They Rely on The Constitution.

From The Monroe, Ga., Messenger.

The people of our city were eager to receive The Constitution Wednesday morning and see who our new preacher would be.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Cures a Cough or Cold in one day! Why cough and risk Consumption? This famous remedy will cure you. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

A BUSY SESSION AT THE POLICE BARRACKS

Had Respect for the Witness.

He walked out of the prisoners' room with a slow step and with his hands crossed in front of him in a gesture of absolute resignation. He had answered to the name of Willis Fowler, and a witness swore him into a hot barroom fight. As the testimony rolled in like a tidal wave at Tybee, Willis gazed in wonder and shook his head in mute and silent astonishment. Over his sable countenance there was spread a sad and mild expression of humanity.

"What do you say to all that, Willis?" asked Judge Andy, the common, matter-of-fact question sounding almost sacrilegious in the presence of the prisoner's lamblike demeanor.

"Jedge Andy," replied Willis, slowly, and with a touch of the reverential, "I habs no membrance ob ennyting lak de witness had tol' yer, but I ain't gwine to 'spute a word, fur I'se got de greatest perspectful considerfulness fur his versassity. I b'liebs he am a man what's bound to spect de truf and I rudder go ter de chaingang den spute gin his versassity."

Willis then lapsed into his attitude of abject humanity.

"I will give you three weeks in the city chaingang," said Judge Andy, as he sized up Willis's humility with a quizzical smile, "and I hope that when you come out you will show some of your kindly consideration for humanity by not trying to drink up all the liquor in town."

Affected His Social Status.

Peg-leg Betsy Ann, one of the frequent visitors to Judge Andy's matinee, hobbled up yesterday afternoon to swear against George Martin, one of the floorwalkers on the "Promenade de Catur."

Peg-leg Betsy stated that she refused to dance with George at a ball in the Dive and he got mad about it, and taking advantage of her physical shortage, pushed her down the steps.

"Lawdermassy!" exclaimed George, as he fairly hopped about in his excitement, "Jedge Andy, it takes away my bref to hear dat 'oman lie on me lak dat. Jedge Andy, dees yer tink a spectable nigger lak me would hab sech a partner at de ball as dat 'oman?"

Judge Andy refused to allow the question in evidence and George proceeded:

"Ef I had ter dance wid a peg-leg 'oman I sure would quit de ball and nebber show dis face in de Dive ag'in."

"I think you and Peg-leg Betsy Ann were both raising a disturbance," said Judge Andy, "and I will send the pair to the chaingang for two weeks."

"I don't min' de work," muttered George, as he was led away, "but I clar' 'fore de Lawd I does hate ter hab de folks think I wus dancing wid a peg-leg 'oman."

He Knew "Old Tom Pitts."

There was a stir at the matinee when Tom Pitts was called out. Tom is a most noted character in Darktown society and crap circles.

Tom is a little black negro and has had the smallpox.

"Name is Pitts," mused Judge Andy only loud enough for the fat policeman to overhear him, "Pitts—had smallpox—pitts, pitted—"

This set the fat policeman off on a joke hunt and he paid no more attention to the court proceedings the rest of the afternoon.

Pitts had made a record for himself as being a very, very bold rogue. At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon he had gone into a physician's office and carried off two large chairs which he sold to a furniture dealer. The dealer called for an officer and Tom ran. Officer Gloer chased him for two miles and captured him.

That was Tom Pitts's case and Judge Andy was wondering what the negro would have to say in the way of defense, and this was what he said:

"Jedge Andy, doesn't you know old Tom Pitts?"

"Alas, too well," replied Judge Andy in the words of Mephisto.

"And you thinks old Tom Pitts would steal a chair?"

"Alas, too readily," replied the recorder.

"Den you can hang me ef you wants to," said Tom, with touching resignation.

"With thanks for the privilege," said Judge Andy, "I will bind you over to the city court in a $100 bond for larceny."

A CASE OF MUD TRHOWING

Mrs. Kohn Has Mrs Austin Arrested by the Police.

HER HOUSE HAD BEEN DAUBED

The Story of a Neighborly Quarrel Was Heard at Judge Andy's Matinee Yesterday.

It was all about throwing mud that brought Mrs. L. E. Austin and Mrs. W. F. Kohn into the police court yesterday afternoon. It was not any of the figurative throwing of damp earth, used in political parlance and unneighborly backbiting stories, but the tossing of the genuine sure-enough succulent mire.

Mrs. Kohn had Mrs. Austin arrested. They are next door neighbors at Nos. 142 and 144 Gilmer street. Between their houses there are only a few feet of earth and air and a low fence, everything being favorable for the throwing of mud.

When the case against Mrs. Austin was called a little woman of prepossessing appearance walked into the courtroom from the office of the chief of police. At the same time Mrs. Kohn appeared with her little girl. Both of the husband's were out of the city on business.

Mrs. Kohn told the following story, which she said was the cause of her appealing to the police:

"Mrs. Austin and myself live in adjoining houses and we have not been very friendly. Several times we have had little disagreements. This morning when I went into my yard I saw that the whole back and side of my house was plastered with mud. The house was wet and stained and was in an awful condition. The mud, I thought, had been thrown from Mrs. Austin's yard and when I peeped over the fence I saw her sweeping mud balls off of her back steps, where she had doubtless left some after her fusilade against my home."

"What do you say to that?" Judge Andy asked Mrs. Austin, and she smiled and opened wide her blue eyes as she replied:

"I know absolutely nothing about it at all. I threw no mud, and know of no person in my family who did. I am very sorry that Mrs. Kohn's home was treated to the mud bath, but I am innocent of the charge and regret exceedingly being dragged into the police court."

Mrs. Austin added that Mrs. Kohn's little boy had been throwing mud himself and had thrown some into her house.

"My son is only six years of age," said Mrs. Kohn, "and if he threw any mud into your house you ought to have told me about it and I would have corrected him."

It was possible that Mrs. Kohn's little boy, who seemed to have a penchant for mud balls, might have pasted his mother's house with the mire, and, anyway, so the recorder argued, there was no direct evidence connecting Mrs. Austin with the mud shrowing and he dismissed the case.

"I would advise," said Judge Andy, volunteering a little friendly advice, "that you make friends and live together peaceably. One of the meanest things in this world is for next door neighbors to fall out. It is apt to engender all kinds of hard feelings and accusations that are groundless."

"I have tried many cases of figurative mud throwing in this court," remarked Judge Andy, "but this is the first literal case of the kind I have ever had."

MR. M'CARTHY IN THE NORTH.

He Has Been Lecturing in New England on Victoria's Reign.

Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy opened his lecturing tour in the United States in New England recently and was enthusiastically received. He has been speaking on "The Victorian Epoch," "The French Revolution," and on "Omar Khayyam."

Mr. McCarthy will appear at the Grand opera house on Thursday night before the Atlanta Lecture Association and speak on "The Victorian Epoch in English History." Many people were surprised to learn that he was thirty-eight years old, his picture giving him a youthful look.

There was an unusually large crowd at the Grand yesterday morning when the box office opened for the reservation of seats. Mr. McCarthy's audience will be one of the largest the course has ever had.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Call of the Atlanta Circuit.

Argument of cases from the Atlanta circuit will commence on next Monday morning, the 12th instant, at 9 o'clock.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE VARIOUS COURTS

John Trammel, through his attorney, Thomas L. Bishop, filed an unusual suit in the clerk's office of the superior court yesterday. He wishes to recover from E. C. Creighton and J. H. Smith the sum of $53,200, which he claims is due him by virtue of the fact that he is aiding the commonwealth in carrying out the law.

Trammel alleges that section 2636 of the code of Georgia gives him the right to recover from the defendants this large amount, and he has brought his suit accordingly. The following is the section of the code upon which the suit is based:

"No partnership shall lawfully insert in their firm, name or style the name of any individual not actually a co-partner, nor continue in such firm, name or style the name of a retired partner. And each member of the firm violating this provision shall forfeit the sum of $100 for every day's violation, to be recovered by any person who may prosecute the same."

Trammel asserts that the Sullivan and Creighton Business College and School of Shorthand has violated this section of the code and proposes to secure the forfeit. He says that Professor J. J. Sullivan is not a member of the firm and has no participation in the active management of the business. It is alleged that he sold his entire interests to Professor J. H. Smith, who is teaching in the institution, but that the style of the business is "Sullivan & Creighton." The petition says that this has continued for 266 days and that both Professors Smith and Creighton are liable for $100 a day for the 266 days, which will aggregate $26,600 from each member of the firm, or $53,200 from both.

Abram Berger filed suit for $10,000 damages against Joseph Schachter, Joseph Sane, I. Schiff and M. Weber yesterday. The plaintiff alleges that he has been prosecuted without cause by the defendants and has been damaged to the amount asked of the court. He says he is a traveling man and while in Macon was arrested. He claims he was marched through the streets of that city handcuffed. He says the defendants and attorneys attempted to compromise the prosecution against him if he, the plaintiff, would do certain things, which he refused to do. The warrant was sworn out before Judge Landrum for his arrest.

The superior court was engaged in trying the case of Alston against Todd yesterday. The plaintiff is asking for the partition of a tract of land near Ponce de Leon springs. The case consumed the entire day. Two sessions were held in the morning and one in the afternoon.

Judge Reid continued the hearing of the case of Foster against the Consolidated yesterday. The case was discontinued the day before on account of the illness of Mr. Reuben Arnold, one of the counsel for the plaintiff. The case will probably consume all of today.

Judge Berry was busy with the trial of criminal cases yesterday. He is rapidly clearing the jail and the present term will be a short one.

Can You Solve This Puzzle Verse?

"A simple go-between am I,
Without a thought of pride:
I part the gathered thoughts of men,
And liberally divide.
I set the soul of Shakespeare free,
To Milton's thoughts give liberty,
Bid Sidney speak with freer speech;
Let Spenser sing and Taylor preach.
Though through all learning swift I glide,
No wisdom doth with me abide."

If you can solve the foregoing, and send the correct answer to George H. Heafford, general passenger agent, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, Old Colony building, Chicago, together with a two-cent stamp, he will send you what it calls for.

ARE WORKING FOR A PARDON.

Friends of George Grover, of Chatham, Want Him Released.

Mrs. Henry G. Greene, of Savannah, met the prison commissioners by appointment yesterday and made a lengthy and forcible appeal in behalf of George Grover, who is serving a term in the penitentiary for a crime committed in Chatham county two years ago.

The friends of Grover in Savannah are making strenuous efforts to obtain executive clemency with strong hopes of success.

The case was presented to the board by Mrs. Greene in a clear and forcible manner. The impression prevails that the case is one that will have a successful termination.

BARBOUR SLEW HIMSELF, SAYS JURY

No Finding, However, as To Motive of Barbour's Act.

AS JURORS, MEMBERS SILENT

As Individuals, Some Say Dead Man Was Harassed to It.

BUT EVIDENCE FAILED TO PROVE THAT

Employees at Custom House All Say That Rucker Was a Real Friend to Barbour.

The coroner's jury impaneled to investigate the death of W. H. Barbour held another session yesterday afternoon and, after listening to the testimony of two or three witnesses, rendered the following verdict: "We, the jury, find that W. H. Barbour came to his death from gunshot wounds by his own hands with suicidal intent." Nothing was said as to the cause of the suicde. One of the jurors said afterwards that, while it was none of their business as jurors, they all personally felt that Barbour had been harrassed by Collector Rucker and had brooded over his treatment until he committed the rash deed. All of the witnesses testified that Barbour had told them or that they had heard him speak of bad treatment from Rucker. This sentiment, however, is not sustained by statements from the custom house.

The first witness was Miss H. E. King, who resides in the same house with the Barbour family. She testified that she was the first to reach Barbour after he shot himself. She heard him say just before he fired the shot: "It is hell at the postoffice with Rucker and hell everywhere."

"After he was shot," Miss King continued, "he told me that he had rather be dead and in hell than to be working under a negro. I heard him complain two or three times before this that Rucker was treating him badly and took pleasure in 'calling him down' before the negroes.

"There was no one down stairs with Mr. Barbour when the shot was fired, so that there can be no doubt but that he fired it himself."

The next witness was W. H. Murray, who resides in East Decatur. He said:

"I was in the room next to the one occupied by the lady who has just testified having some typewriting done when I heard a pistol shot. I at first thought it was outside, but going into the hall I saw a man face down on the floor and a lady standing by him. I asked him if he had shot himself and why he had done so. He answered that he was tired of living. Miss King undid his vest and I saw where the ball had entered his body. I helped him to a bed and went after a doctor. When the doctor came he decided that it was best to send Barbour to the Grady hospital.

Would Tickle Him to Die.

"While he was on the bed I heard him say: 'It is hell at the postoffice.' Then he made use of this peculiar expression:

"'It would tickle me to die right now.'

"I am positive that Barbour was not drinking very much, for he talked sensibly, and I did not smell whisky while standing over him. He asked me to give him his pistol and let him finish the work. I thereupon picked the weapon up from the floor and found five loaded cartridges in it and one empty shell that had just been fired."

W. S. Shields, a merchant in the meat business on Marietta street, was the next witness and he testified as to Barbour's character, stating that he had seen him every day for a year and that he had never known him to take a drink. Mr. Shields said that a few days before Barbour committed suicide he came in to pay a bill and stated that it would be the last bill he would pay, as he would have to get away from here.

W. S. Miller, a former employee at the postoffice, testified that he had worked in the custom house under Rucker and with Barbour and that Barbour was liked by all of the men in the building. He stated that he himself had always been treated well by Rucker and that he did not know of any friction between Rucker and Barbour.

When the jury had heard the testimony this far the members of it decided that they were certain Barbour killed himself, and that was all they cared to know. They did not attempt to decide what caused him to commit the deed.

Rucker Did Not Mistreat Him.

The idea that Barbour was mistreated by Rucker is considered absurd by all who work in the postoffice, both black and white. It is not only known that such was not the case, but it is known that Barbour stated to several people that Rucker was his best friend. When Rucker spoke at one time of giving up the place of custodian Barbour asked him not to do so, stating that he would have to give up his own place if a certain party in the Federal building was made custodian. As a matter of fact, the records will show that Rucker secured Barbour's position for him. It was on his recommendation that Barbour was first given the place on six months' probation, and at the end of that time he was given the place permanently on Rucker's recommendation. Only a short time ago Rucker made an effort to have Barbour's salary raised from $63 a month to $100. The men who worked with Barbour and knew him best laugh at the idea that he was discontented under Rucker or that he was treated badly by the collector of internal revenue.

ESCAPED FROM A BAILIFF.

A Negro Slips Out of the Door of the Prisoner's Room at Judge Berry's Court.

A negro named Jim Hillyer escaped from the prisoners' room at Judge Berry's court yesterday. The bailiff was standing guard at the door when a negro woman asked to be allowed to get out. The bailiff opened the door.

The hallway which is just outside the courtroom was filled with negroes who had come to the court as witnesses and spectators. As the door was opened by the bailiff for the negro woman, the negro prisoner slipped through the opening unnoticed by the bailiff, and soon mingled with the crowd of negroes in the hallway.

He has not been captured. He was charged with stealing shoes. The case was called for trial yesterday and there was much surprise when it was learned that the man wanted was not in the room. The Tower was telephoned and it was asked if Hillyer was there. It was learned that Hillyer had escaped and no trace of him could be found.

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I am now offering some very fine Hats, Toques and Bonnets at greatly reduced prices. Children's Hats especially cheap.

A FEW SPECIALS.

All-Silk Nuns Veiling, former price $10, now	$8.50
$8.50 quality reduced to	$6.00
$5.00 quality reduced to	$3.50

MISS MARY RYAN

45 Whitehall Street.

Blank Books.

A full and complete stock at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

Happy!

His youthful years had withered in the slum
Where he and his were bred.
He was a burden, and, though lips were dumb,
Hearts wished that he were dead.

And so wished he; for in his wearied soul
There was but one desire—
To slip away, to reach a strange, vague goal
Where time would cease to tire.

But on a day some one with grave, sweet face,
And tender, skillful hands,
Came to his side, and bore him from the place.
It seemed, to far-off lands.

Yet after all, 'twas but a whirling hour
Out of the smoke-blind town
To where the sky shown with unblemished power
Over a fair, broad down.

And he the cripple, whose sar springs were more
Than one who watched him knew,
Had never seen so much green grass, before,
Nor skies so big and blue.

He was so softly glad, so full of peace,
He laid him back and sighed,
And watched the deep sky and its floating fleece—
Dreaming that he had died.

—J. J. Bell in Chambers's Journal.

A Special Auction Sale!

We have bought the entire stock of Moon & Jobson, consisting of Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware and Art Goods, which we will sell at Auction in connection with our regular stock at

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No. 30 S. Pryor st., five floors and warehouse, cheap.

No. 124 Peachtree street, corner store, cheap.

No. 51 Magnolia st., wood and coal yard, railroad front, $35.

No. 281 Fulton street, store and dwelling, $12.50.

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Large hall, third floor, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, cheap.

Offices in Emery-Steiner block, on N. Broad st., near bridge.

No. 86 N. Forsyth st., 15 rooms, $50.

No. 43 Washington st., 6 rooms, $18.

No. 109 E. Georgia ave., 6 rooms, $20.

Beautifully furnished home in Edgewood, on Moreland ave., convenient to two car lines; 9 rooms, water, furnace, stable, $35.

No. 138 Pulliam street, 9 rooms, $27.50.

No. 61 Currier st., 8 rooms, $30.

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Plats now ready. Call and get one with full description of these choice lots and the lovely home. They are accessible by FOUR ELECTRIC LINES, all elevated, of good shape and size and well drained; neighborhood first class. Terms most liberal. One-fourth CASH, balance in FOUR EQUAL semi-annual payments with 6 per cent interest. TITLES PERFECT. Attend the sale whether buyer or not. Ladies specially invited.

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To those seeking homes desirably located, offices well situated, stores, warehouses or places for manufacturing purposes, I would say that you fail to consult your interest should you not call at my office before locating. While a little past the season for securing very desirable homes, I have some exceptionally choice ones on both north and south side yet to offer. Call and get one of my descriptive lists, and let me show you any of the property I have now to offer. G. W. ADAIR.

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